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ARYLAND GAZETTE. mapolis, Thursday, August 7.

For the Maryland Gazette. AN ADDRESS

the People of Maryland, on the ecessity of establishing a Bank r the benefit of Agriculturalists. THE PEOPLE OF MARY. LAND.

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at. Before the introduction of ks into the state of Maryland, freeholders found no difficulty porrowing money on mortgage the cultivation and improvement heir estates, as those persons had money were glad to lend it hem at the legal interest of six cent, on moregage of their land; ly considering this the best sety for the payment of both inteand principal; but in consence of the establishment of ks, the freeholders, from being unity persons who could obtain of money, have become almost only persons who cannot borit on any terms whatever. This nge in their circumstances was cted in the following manner: e merchants, and other persons, ng in Baltimore, who wanted ney to carry on their trade and quations, came to Annapolis, reat that time most of the momen in the state resided, and resented to them, that instead of arg only six per cent. of the r ney, as they had bitherto done lending it on mortgage, they ht make eight per cent. or more, investing it in the stock of a which they proposed to estab. in Baltimore, for the purpose of ding money to merchants and ders in that city, upon promissonotes, with an endorser, payable arty days; that the money should ent in the notes of the bank, ch would pass and be received lead of specie; that the bank aid be able to lend twice the aunt of its capital; that consently the interest it would receive id amount to twelve per cent. its capital; and that after ueting the expenses of the bank, stockholders could not receive than eight per cent. per annum, the money they had subscribed; for the practicability of the ne, and the profit to be made

t, they referred them to the ex-

ples of the Banks of North-Ame-

Massachusetts and New-York.

monied men being satisfied

the scheme would be profitable

them, agreed to subscribe the

utal of the bank; and the legis-

ere, unaware of the consequenral small by that would accrue from such a ntams bet asure, and not perceiving the inor fish, opti y to the landed interest, passed a establishing the Bank of Mary. bove lands, with a capital of \$ 300,000. It the lands is was the entering wedge that will contain pothed the way for that extensive indred acres tem of banking which has proved undred part he Head of destructive to the freeholders of state; for the inhabitants and eek, will and culators of Baltimore, wanting half of the nantity of h te money, proposed the establishtwo teom nt of another Bank called The ter. The w nk of Baltimore, with a capital ade one of ne million two hundred thouthe state. d dollars; and the former bank J. T. Che ing been found profitable to the kholders, the capital of this k was soon subscribed; and as and Highly! persons in Baltimore before de-RM, bed wanted money, the number me of the banks continually increased, so NDS, it there are now no less than ten nmercial banks in the c ty of Balhandred pore, besides a number of others

ow Annapola med on the same plan in other of Rhode M describedia ts of the state. As the monied February la n, by becoming stockholders in se banks, can make more than levided into interest of their money, without the city of B ejecting themselves to the penalof the law against usury, they Il lend no more money on mortd to. ames Carrie ge of land, and most of them have ed in all they had lent. The rehants and speculators in Bal-

ore, the richest of whom are fo-

gners, have contrived to get into

ir hands all the money in the

which are taken in payment as spe- of their having been persuaded by sively after their lasolvency as they cie, to create what money they a few artful men in scaport towns, please; and the freeholders of Ma- most of whom are foreigners, to ryland have been reduced to the dis- | make laws establishing commercial tressful situation of not being able | banks, by which all the money of to borrow money, as they used to do, nor indeed upon any terms what directors of those banks, and their ever except it a few instances, and as a very great and special fa-

2d Setting aside the interest of the stockholders, these banks are calculated solely for the advantage of commercial men resident in Baltimore, or rather for the benefit of the directors of those banks, and their particular friends; for any two persons in that place, (although destitute of property) who happen to be in favour with the directors of a bank, by endorsing one for the other, can obtain money to large amount, (\$ 27,000 for instance and in some cases a much larger sum) can get their notes renewed for a long time by the favour of the directors; can employ the money as a capital in trade; can let it out at exorbitant interest (called shaving); can carry on what speculations they please with it, and may even use it to fit out vessels for piracy, or expeditions for the invasion of foreign countries.

3. But the inhabitants of Baltimore, and other cities, in which commercial banks are established, who happen not to be in favour with a director, cannot borrow any money out of them on their own notes, nor on the notes of the most eminent merchants, but are forced to obtain money from shavers (as they are called) by paying them the exorbitant interest of two or three per cent. per month.

4. Since the establishment of these commercial banks, a freeholder of Maryland is worse off even than those inhabitants of cities who are not in favour with the directors of these banks, for he cannot borrow money on any terms whatever to stock his farm and repair his build ings; his cultivation therefore is languid and unproductive, nor can he save any thing to set his children forward in the world, but he falls continually behind hand, and is forced to sell his land for want of money to improve it. His situation is in this respect inferior to that of an owner of land in any christian country in Europe, who can borrow what money he pleases on mortgage, even to haif the value of his estate. and that not as a favour, but as a matter of course, without even seewhom he borrows the money, the business being transacted by soliciare the first people in the country, (and they were so considered in this before the introduction of commercial banks,) they alone are necessarily connected with the welfare of the state, the cultivation of the land being not only the most honest way of acquiring wealth, but of all employments the most useful and most profitable to the state, as land once brought into good cultivation will continue to be productive for ages; for which reason the Great Frederick calls the cultivators of land the true nursing Fathers of the State; and he and his successors. the Kings of Prussia, have been careful to lend money to the owners of land to put their estates in order. The horours paid to agriculture in China take their date from the remotest antiquity, and through the puter ages of the Roman Republic it was held in the highest estimation. In England the name of Rus. sell stands preeminent among those who have patronized this noble art; and in our own country, the great founder of American liberty, when the toils and dangers of warfare were ended, retired to the cultivation of that soil which his valour and his virtues had rendered free. But merchants and speculators belong to no country, they may flourish and gat rich, though the country be ruined, their speculations being most profitable when the people are most distressed; and they can then

of all the freeholders in America,

the proprietors of one thousand mil-

lions of acres) that they cannot bor-

the country is at the disposal of the particular friends, to be employed by them in enormous speculations, and in trades of little or no benefit to the people at large, or to the nation, while the landed interest is greatly depressed, and reduced to the subjection of a few men in those

5. The consent of the legislature

to the passing of the laws establish-

ing these commercial banks, was obtained by representing to it, that these banks would be greatly beneficial to the land owners and the whole state, as the merchants, being amply supplied with money from the banks, would be able to give us a better price for our grain and tobacco, and furnish us with the articles we wanted from foreign countries cheaper than they could do if they had not this supply of money. Instead of which a very great part of the money lent by these banks has been employed in carrying on a trade between the Spanish colonies and the continent of Europe, and between the European settlements in the East and West Indies, and the countries in Europe to which those settlements belong, trades of very little advantage to the people of Maryland or the United States. as few or no articles of our growth were sent to these countries: But the interruption of this trade was a leading cause of the war from which we have been so lately delivered. While this contest was raging tute which they themselves had plunged us, the merchants and speculators were so far from giving us a good price for our tobacco, that they took advantage of the general dis tress and poverty, and borrowed of those banks money, which had there been no such banks would have been lent to us for the improvement and cultivation of our lands, and bought with it our tobacco at two and three dollars a hundred, which they sold again in a few months at eighteen. Nor have those banks been of gineral advantage even to the inhabitants of Baltimore, for such enormous sums have been lent by them to great merchants and speculators, that they have been unable or unwilling to advance moderate sums to sober and industrious tradesmen in that city. The mode adopted by ing or being known to the person of these commercial banks of lending money on promissory notes, with an endorser, is very dangerous, and tors employed by the parties. The has caused the roin of many perfreeholders in every other country | sons; for instance, A. and B. two men without property, but with a good address, each of whom has a triend who is a director in a bank, set up as merchants, and obtain large loans of money from the banks, by the one endorsing for the other; they get into large houses, which they furnish expensively, give great dinners, to which they invite the principal merchants, and acquire the reputation of merchants in great business; at length it is discovered by some of the directors of the bank from which A. obtains loans, that B. who endorses for him is likely to fail, and his friend the director informs him that he must get another endorser instead of B, upon which, in an unguarded moment, he surprises C. a man of opulence, or reputed so, and who is one of his numerous acquaintance, into an endorsement for a large sum; the bank is secured, A fails, and the bank calls upon C. who has endorsed for him to pay the money, and he is obliged to pay it; in this manner some of the most prudent and richest men in Baltimore have been taken in and lost large sums of money, and others not so rich have been entirely ruined. The necessity of making a shew of being rich, in order to obtain endorsements, has led persons in Baltimore, who have little or no property, but have credit with the banks, into a very expensive manner of living, which has produced many instances of insolvency, attransfer their wealth and themselves tended with circumstances disgraceful to the parties, and to the characto another; and yet such is the situation of the frecholders of Maryter of the state; such as buying up their own debts, under par, through land, (and not of them alone, but

their friends; secret conveyances

of their property to their friends and

did when they were supposed to be rich. Another great svil arising from the establishment of these commercial banks is, that the banks in one town will not take the notes of a bank of another; the consequence of which is, that persons residing in the country, who have taken the notes of the bank of one town, supposing that all the banks pay specle as they pretend to do, when they bring them to another town, find that they will not pass there, and are forced to sell them at a discount from two or three to twenty-five per cent. under what they took them for, by which means they are cheated to the amount of what they paid for the discount, to the great profit of bank directors and exchange brokers, who have contrived these methods of

making money by exchange. 6. When the legislature passed the acts for the establishment of the ten commercial banks in the city of Baltimore, they did so under the persuasion that the state in general would derive benefit from them, but in truth no part of the state has received any beneat from them, except the city of Baltimore. That city indeed, and its immediate neighbourhood, have been greatly improved. The immense sums thus obtained, which have been expended in improving that city, and in mak. ing wharves, and deepening its basin. would, if lent to the freeholders, have put into a complete state of improvement half the estates in Maryland. Whilst Baltimore has increased in riches by the monopoly of all the money in the state, to such a degree that a few square yards of ground in that city will sell for more than a large plantation in the country, and foreign adventurers have acquired immense riches by loans from commercial banks of that money which, if there had been no banks, would have been lent to the frecholders for the improvement and cultivation of their estates, the freeholders themselves have been reduced to such distress, for want of money, being unable to borrow it upon any terms whatever, that many of them have been forced to part with their negroes to raise a little cash for present use, and the land being unproductive without negroes, they have been forced soon after to sell the land itself; and the country people in general, have fallen so low in consequence of their having deprived themselves of the power of borrowing money, by the whole of it being collected in the commercial banks of Baltimore for the exclusive use of persons in that city, that they have become objects of contempt and decision to the Paltimoreans: and the state of Mary land is fast approaching to that worst of governments, the government of a city over a territory, where all the laws are made with a view of aggrandizing that city, by the impoverishment and ruin of the inhabitants of the subject territory.

7. It being disgraceful to the freeholders of this scate, and contrary to their interest, to be kept in a state of dependence and subjection by a few foreigners in Baltimore, who have artfully contrived to get almost all the money of the state into their hands, by the management of commercial banks, it becomes a duty which the freeholders owe to themselves and their children, to extricate themselves from this state of wretched dependence and poverty. This may be effected by establishing a bank, which will afford to them the same facilities of obtaining money for the cultivation and improvement of their estates, which persons engaged in commerce obtain from the commercial banks, often with very slender security, for the carrying on of trade. This it is proposed to do by the establishment of a bank to be called The Freeholders Bank of Maryland. The intention of this institution is not to enable men to get money to buy lands in order to speculate in them, but that such persons as already possess farms may be enabled to purchase stock, to build barns, stables, &c. on them, and cultivate them to the greatest advantage, and that they may be able to set their children forward in the world, without being under relations, to be restored to them afrow money for the most useful and | ter they have obtained an act of in-

of freeholders, without any com! mercial man having any concern in it, except as a mere stockholder. It is not intended to be a party machine, but to benefit freeholders of all parties, by a liberal indiscriminating policy; neither is it intended to enable any men to engross large sums of money to their own use, and that of their particular

8. In order that monied men may be induced to subscribe to the capital of the bank, they must be satisfied that the principal will be safe, and the interest regularly paid, and be at least equal to what they can get, by any other safe employment of their capital. That the principal may be safe, it is proposed that no more be lent on mortgage of any land than one fourth of the value of the land, estimated according to a very moderate va-luation. That a law be passed by which all mortgages, and other conveyances of lands, shall date their validity from the time they are recorded, and not from the time of their execution; and that the banks shall not advance any money on any mortgage before the mortgage is recorded, and that effectual remedies be given for the speedy recovery of both principal and interest when due. It cannot be expected that any man who has money will lend it when he cannot get payment of either principal or interest without waiting a long time for them, and without the expense and delay of an action at law or suit in equity. It is for this reason principally, that men will not lend their money on mortgage, and prefer vesting it in government securities and bank stocks, where the interest and dividends are paid regularly. Therefore, if the owners of land wish to obtain money on loans, they must consent to give the lenders effectual remedies for the speedy recovery of the money lent, and the interest due thereon, without which they will not lend it. That the recovery of both principal and interest may be effectual and speedy, it is proposed that upon the non-payment of the interest, when due, or upon non-payment of the principal, the land, or such part thereof as may be necessary to pay off the principal, interest, and all costs, shall be sold within sixty days, without any power in the directors to protract the time of payment, or dispense with such sale, without the formality of foreclosure, and without any equity of redemption; and that the surplus, after paying to the bank what is due to it, shall be paid to the mortgagor or his representatives. This strict enforcement of payment of both principal and interest is absolutely necessary, and is for the real advantage both of the bank and the mortgagor; for if the mortgagor has any hopes that the time of payment may be extended through the favour of the directors, he will become inattentive, and neglect to make provision for the payment of the money when due, and the directors of the bank cannot calculate with any certainty on the payment of either principal or interest, the affairs of the bank will be thrown into confusion, and the bank will be disabled from making regular dividends, and from lending money to more industrious persons who may be in want of it. This strictness will also produce one great advantage to the borrowers of the money, and to the freeholders in general, by making them more attentive to the management of their affairs than land owners generally are, the necessary consequence of which will be that they will become independent and rich.

9. To induce monied men to subscribe to the capital of the bank, they must also be satisfied that they will make as much interest of their money as they can by any other emplayment of it. The multitude of notes which have been issued by the commercial banks, and the Bank of the United States, will render it impossible to keep in circulation a sufficient number of the notes of the Freeholders Bank to enable it (unless it receives more than six per cent. on the money lent) to sake such dividends as will induce men who have money to subscribe for the stock. It is therefore proposed the necessity of selling any part to allow such freeholders of this of their land. This institution is state as are desirous of borrowing te, and by issuing bank notes increasing purposes, in consequence solvency; and their living as expen- intended for the exclusive benefit money of this bank, to berrow it

IAMES MONROE. sident of the United States.

In behalf of the Society of Associated Mechanics and Manufacturers of the State of New-Hampshire, we ask leave to present you their Pespectful salutations, and to express with unfeigned cordiality the satisfaction they derive from the visit with which you are pleased to honour this metropolis

They are not unmindful that your numerous official avocations require your first attention, and must necessarily render your present tour through the country extremely arduous; consequently the too frequent recurrence of formal addresses may become irksome, and even painful; yet they have presumed it not incompatible with duty or with the rules of propriety to avail themselves of the present opportunity of expressing their public regard for the man in whom seven millions of free people have reposed the highest degree of public confidence, and to whom they are indebted for the most important services.

We notice with peculiar satisfaction the attention which the Arts and Manufacturers of our country have received from you, and view it as the harbinger of increasing prosperity, and as a mean of perpetuat ing our independence. Accept, sir, our sincere wishes for your future health and happiness, and our assurances that no portion of the community can feel a more lively interest in your personal welfare than do the Associated Mechanics or New-Hampshire.

ABNER GREENLEAF. WILLIAM SIMES, NATH'L B. MARCH JOHN BURLEY HILL, DAVID C. FOSTER, Committee.

PROVIDENCE ADDRESS. To the President of the U. States.

The citizens of Providence beg leave to offer to you their sincere and cordial congratulations upon your arrival in their town. With the most sensible pleasure they again see among them the First Magistrate of the Union, under a Constitution, the adoption of which they so earnestly desired, to which they are so devotedly attached, and from the operation of which they have derived so many advantages; and have the honour of presenting their rest ectful address to you with in their own municipal jurisdiction, as they have before had the satis faction of doing to two of your illustrious predecessors.

The time and circumstances of your visit to this part of the United States are such as to excite in every mind the most gratifying and patriotic sentiments. A great and free people, in the full enjoyment of peace and good government, unanimously bestowing upon their Chief Magistrate in his progress through the country, the unsought and spon taneous expressions of their good will and confidence, offers unequivocal evidence of general happiness and freedom, and is a spectacle which no country in the world except our own can now exhibit.

The history of the United States affords the most consoling assurances, that the attachment of the people to the principles of Liberty, and to the blessings of a tranquil & well ordered government, founded upon the will and choice of the majority, arises from rational conviction and experience, and rests upon the solid foundation of early and general education, and good moral habits.

The proofs which you every where receive of the respect and confidence of the people, & of their reverence for our republican institutions, must be to your mind a source of the highest satisfaction, and a rich reward for all your arduous labours in the public service. May you long continue to receive these rewards, so grateful to your heart, and so honourable to your character; and to witness the increasing prosperity of the Republic, to whose service, in the field and in the cabinet, both your youth & your mature age have been so faithfully and so successfully devoted.

We have the horour to be, with the highest respect, in behalf of the citizens of the town of Providence, your most obedient and very humble

Wm. Richmond, Ofiver Earle, Richmond Bullock. Stephen Tillinghast, Richard Jackson, Jr. Thomas P. Ives, James Burrill, Jr.

James Penner, Edward Carrington, Samuel G. Arnold, Jeremiah B. Howell, Caleb Earle, William Charch, John Carlile.

THE ANSWER.

Gentlemen, I receive with great satisfaction the Address which the citizens of Providence, through their Committee, have been pleased to communicate to me. The pleasure of my journey has been greatly enhanced by the uniform kindness and promptitude with which the objects of my visit have been seconded by my fellow-citizens. Every where in our country the reflecting mind cannot fail to observe the blessings of a free government. Living under a const tut on which secures equal civil, religious and political rights to all, it is a great consolation in administering it that the people have formed so just an estimate of its value, and from rational conviction, and not from blind prejudices, are sincerely devoted to its preservati-

I hope that this just confidence in the stability of our government may continue to increase, and if it does it cannot fail to produce the happiest effects by encouraging a love of our country, and an honest zeal to promote its best and permanent interests. Happy shall I be. if my exertions in the public service shall be so far successful that they may assist the industry and enter prise of my fellow citizens, in increasing the general prosperity.

JAMES MONROE. To the Committee of the town of Providence.

NEWBURYPORT.

To the President of the U. States.

The citizens of Newburyport, by ther committee, beg leave to present their sincere respects to the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Having been called by a free and intelligent people, to pr side over their most important concerns, it must be peculiarly grateful to your feelings, at the commencement of your arduous duties, to be made more patticularly acquainted with their local interests, and to receive their respectfui & affectionate salutotions. It is no less pleasing to us than happy for the nation that we derive the honour of this interview, from the practical operation of that maxim of your illustrious predecessor, the Father of his country, in his last affectionate address to mis rellow citizens, that "timely disbursements to prepare for langer, frequently prevent much greater disbursements. to repel it." A numerous & wealthy population, stretching along an extensive sea coast, presents to a foreign enemy, many alluring objects of attack; and the present period of public peace and tranquility appears peculiarly favourable for your patriotic efforts for our defence and

Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, our attachment cannot be the less ardent, when administered by one who took so honourable and active a part in those measures by which it was obtained. W: trust that under your adminis. tration, by the smiles of a kind Providence, a spirit of peace will be generally diffused, the venerable and pious institutions of our Fathers preserved, and the citizens meet their appropriate rewards in the labours of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and in extending the sciences and the arts.

Accept, sir, our best wishes, that you may be prospered in the important objects of your journey, and at the close of your labours receive a consolation, the most dear to a patriot, in the happiness and prosperity of the country.

To which the president was pleased to reply, in substance, as follows -

That he received with great sensibility the attentions of the citizens of Newburyport-that his principal object in making this tour was to see the situation of the people, in different parts of the country, &c the entrance and harbours of the principal towns, and to acquire such information as would enable him the better to discharge the duties of his office-that in his journey he had been highly gratified with the prosperous condition of the people, and

that bountiful Providence which had conferred upon us such distinguished blessings. The President concluded with desiring that his grateful sentiments, for the kind & respectful manner in which he had been received by the citizens, might be communicated to them.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR-CON-TINUED.

Newburyport, July 15.

On the morning of Saturday last the President of the United States arrived in this town, where he was welcomed by spontaneous marks of

Agreeable to Brigade orders, the Field and Staff Officers of this Brigade repaired to Ipswich, at an early hour, to receive him.

After being greefed with the cordial and affectionate salutations of the citizens of that ancient and respectable place, the Regiment of Cavalry, inder the command of Col. Jeremiah Coleman, together with the field officers of the Brigade, under the direction of Majors John Scott and David Wood, jr. who were appointed by the Brigadier-General as Marshals for the occasion, took up the escort, and proceeded to Parker's River Bridge, where he was met by the Hon. Sheriff of Essex, with his suite, together with the Committee of Arrangements from Newburyport, when Col. Moseley, as their Chairman, addressed him in the following language:

Sir-A number of the citizens of Newburyport, and vicinity, desirous of paying you their respects, have taken the liberty to meet you on your journey, and with your permission will accompany you to Newburyport, where the citizens of that town will be happy, in a more formal manner, to pay you their sa-

Being joined by a numerous cavaluade of citizens from this and the neighbouring towns, the whole proceeded to Newbury Green, where the President descended from the carriage, and mounted his torse. On reach ng the lines of Newburyport, the peal of bells, and the roar of caunon from Capt. Coffin's well disciplined company of Artillery, announced the approach of the distinguished visitant. As the cavalcade moved through High-street, he was greeted with loud and repeated huzzas from an immense concourse of spectators, assembled to testify

their respect. On the arrival of the President at Bartlet Mall, he was received in a soldierlike manner, by the "Washington Light Infantry," commanded by Captain Balch; and passing under a civic Arch, tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers, his attention was agreeably arrested by an avenue of Youths of both sexes, to the number of eighteen hundred and firty who were arranged with much order and regularity on both sides of this spacious area. Their countenances, " on which the world had left no traces of care, and vice had impressed no marks of disorder,' appeared to conciliate his esteem, and interest him in their behalf. The dress of the scholars was neat and becoming, for it was taken from the wardrobe of simplicity, whilst the decorous deportment which influenced their conduct exemplified that their teachers had been attentive to external behaviour, as well as to the more important objects of instruction. In front of the Court-House was displayed a venerable flag-an emblem of the bravery of our countrymen, for it waved triumphant in the glorious struggle for Independence.

After the procession had passed these lines, the whole moved through the principal streets to Gilman's Hotel. On alighting, a larger assemblage than was ever before collected in this town, involuntarily crowded around him, solicitous to rene w their pledges of good will.

As he entered the house, the gratulating shouts of his fellow-citizens rent the air. After these plaudits had subsided, the Chairman of the Committee rose, and delivered the

After mutually exchanging civilities with his fellow-citizens, the President and suite sat nown to a sumptuous dinner semed up by Mr. Gilman with much elegance and taste. Gen. Swift presided at the We recognized among the guests Maj. Gen. Dearborn, Com. Bainbridge, Brig. Gen. Miller, Dr. Waterhouse and Gen. Bricket, with

of the President of the United States: Happiness and prosperity to the

inhabitants of Newburyport. The President, having signified his pleasure to dispense with the escort of cavalry, arose from the table, and retired into another apartement; and after taking an affect onate leave of the Committee of Arrangements, he ascended his carriage amid the loud and reiterated cheerings, and resumed his jour-

At Amesbury he rarried about one hour; viewed the valuable Factories in that place; expressed his admiration at their situation, and his gratification at their flourishing

PORTSMOUTH, July 15.

The President left Salem on Saturday morning last about 6 o'clock. and after receiving the attention of the citizens of Ipswich, Newburyport, &c. and visiting the woollen factory at Amesbury, on his route, arrived in this fown about 7 o'clock P. M. He was met at Greenland by the Committee of Arrangements and a numerous cavalcade of citizens, and the company of cavalry belonging to the 35th regiment. When he passed the lines of the town, it was announced by a national salute from the Artillery company, under Capt. Currier, station ed on the Plains; and on the arrival of the President at that place, he reviewed the 1st regiment, under the command of Col. Walker, which was ordered out for his reception. When passing Wibird's hall he was again welcomed by a national salute from the company of Sea Hencibles, under Capt. Brown, and by the ringing of the bells; after which he was escorted into town, through lines formed by the scholars of the several public and private schools in this place, who were arranged on each side of Middle Road, extending from Mr. Rundlett's to Maj. Larkin's house. Their numbers were considerably over a thousand; they were in neat uniforms, and furnished an interesting and pleasing spectacle.

The windows on the street thro' which the President passed, were crowded with the fair, & the streets lined with spectators, anxious to view the man who had been raised to the highest possible honour.

On the entrance of the President into Market-street, he passed thro' an arch of evergreen, which had been tastefully formed by the Ladies of this town, near which a band of music received him with national & appropriate airs. A'ter arriving at Frost's Hotel, the President and suite, together with the committee of arrangements, appeared in the balcony over the door, which was fancifully decorated, when the Hon. Mr. Mason, in behalf of the citi-zens, delivered the address.

With regret we state, that in Ex cellency Gov. Plumer was prevented by sickness from waiting on the President on his arrival in this town, as had been expected. He has been confined to his bed, for the last four days, by a severe indisposition.

Sunday morning the President attended divine service at Sr. John's Church, and in the afternoon at the Rev. Mr. Putnam's meeting-house. He also paid a visit to our revolucionary patriot, Gov. Langdon.

The President yesterday visited the Navy Yard, and Forts in our harbour. Salutes were fired at his arrival and departure. In the evening he attended a Concert given by the Social Harmonic Society, at Jefferson-Hall, which was very elegantly decorated.

On Thursday last, the President left Portland on his return home. He slept at Dover the same night, and passed into Concord on Friday, where he spent the Sabbath. On Monday he proceeded to Hanover, and cross the country to Vermont. Numerous deputations from several towns to the eastward were assembled at Portland, to invite the President to continue his route to Bah. Tosham, Wiscasset, etc. but his tour into Maine terminated at Por Philadelphia paper

BOTANY BAY. The Analectic Magazine for the present month after observing that a new governor has been appointed for New South Wales, which is to be discontinued as a place of punishment, and to be converted to more important purposes:' proceeds to that their situation was far more the Rev. Clergy of this and the give some account of the settlement derived from the information of any part of the world-hand that we could not be sufficiently thankful to nounced the following as the toast about of that account."

Botany Bay la c quantity of new tiotal found growing on its an most considerable distriwhere are built ships of which sail to China and P East India company are je the trade to China's should crush it by their infloent.
British Parliament the would infallibly produce on and might be productive our rupture.—The climate (diseases being scarcely the soil is excellent. the soil is excellent The there is in Adgust Press and vegetables are produced ry season. Agricultural tipe the most profitable; althoughts town are found mechanics, ma facturers, and artists of every scription. There are two h grass. One bushel of maire duces 600! Rice, millet, and thrive well.

The wilp cattle are almost a merous as in South America. peculiar breed of sheep haspro ed a very superior fleece, estima to be worth 6s. per pound in land. The climate is favourable sheep, and the mutton is not se sed. A woollen manufactory tablished at Paramatta, (a endency;) and at Sidney, 78 h are employed in weaving sails sacking, a coarse bloth and lise

From Sidney, the voyage to Zealand is frequently performed three days; to China, in hvo wee to Peru, in four; to Bengal, it. and to the Cape of Good Hope, five. The sea that was shores of New South Wales and Peru, has no violent currents,

trade winds, no Chinese Tuffer Herring visit Botany Bay dar November and the following more and five or six species of the common to the British channel daily caught. Sperm whales about One house in Sidney, of three par ners, formerly convicts, in one remitted oil and seal was to le don to the value of 150,000, 1 trade in skins and coal, is them thriving; the culture of lix hemp, for exportation, is rapi increasing. Masts and spire exported to Bengal; and aproble trade is carried on in ma wood, procured from the neighbo ing Feejee Islands.

Potteries and breweries h been established. Iron ore, and abundant, has been discover but not yet worked. But thed hope of New South Wales com in its extensive wild territory, cently explored. It is probable here the future glories of this resting country will fix their Already the people are as reference calamity as any nation earth. Perhaps, at no dietant & the infant colony arriving at ture vigour, may reject pate controul, and assume the indea dent functions of manhood.

Extract of a letter from an all of the United States navy, at Mediterranean, to an officer this station, dated

" Port-Mahon, May 24, 1811 "Algiers is rapidly recover her consequence. She will in probability have in the court the summer two frigates (one is the French) four heavy sloops, eight or ten vessels, from twelft eighteen guns ; a schooner bei Leghorn for the Regency, to Leghorn for the Regency, too at this port a few days since; appearance was beautiful, and calculated to carry 18 guns, rumoured a British flows for what parties to this sea, for what parties have not learnt. A Spi squadron came in here for ago from Algiers, consisting ship of the line, a frigate and of war—our sailors soon had of war-our sailors soon had a we were blockaded, and 300 m tered for the Washington, bout 160 for the Constellance

"The Spanish squadron his ed for Tunis. They had a help the morning they departed, has occasioned deep distress the fishermen and watermen.

" The British aloop of war arrived here from Algiers; be ficers state that the Dey has ceived a frigate from the second Seignior, and that he now can eight cruizers to sea?" [Philadelphia paper

DISTRESSING FIRE At Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, On Wednesday the 18th, but 11 and 12, A. M. a deatruction broke out at Carboncar, on the mines occupied by a personal Barry—the wind blew a heart

from some of lighting amo church yard. providential hipel the mile farther, habited by I e's Bove. houses in the stroyed. We lives being le MARYL

Annapolis, Mr. Green, By put formerly a and distingu ents and exe phlige Lord, with g thee.

For the bli

For the pard'

And the pe

Help, O God.

This dull s Thou must li Can my lo Praise my so thee, Wretched ound thee thee From the raise with le Him who nd the ligh Bade the b

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To that cr Call'd a guilt Bade thee raise the gr thee! Rous'd the raise the g thee Praise the ord, this b Vainly wo ow before Deign thy et thy love

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dr. Green, The circi city you v " I will : cannot ur

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nade t siny,"

and, which scattered daming fragments like a shower the town. The Methodist pel (nearly half a mile from the apor where it commenced) was in a few moments totally consumed, from some of the burning matter a-lighting amongst shavings in the churchyard. The parsonage-house providentially escaped. From the chapet the fire was carried half a mile farther, destroyed a house inhabited by Thomas Clark, at Crockor's Bove. In the meantime fifteen louses in the town were totally destroyed. We have not heard of any lives being lost.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 31.

Mr. Green,

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By publishing the following Hemn, composed by a gentleman, formerly a resident of this city, and distinguished by his eminent taents and exemplary piety, you will A SUBSCRIBER. bblige

Lord, with glowing heart I'd praise thee,

Por the bliss thy love bestows—

Por the pard'ning glace that saves me,
And the peace that from it flows! Help, O God, my weak endeavour!

This dull soul to rapture raise ! Thou must light the flame, or never Can my love be warm'd to praise. Praise my soul the God that sought thee.

Wretched wand'rer, far astray! ound thee lost, and kindly brought thee

From the paths of death away! raise with love's devoutest feeling Him who saw thy guilt-born fear and the light of life revealing, Bade the blood stain'd cross appear

Praise thy Saviour Lord, that drew

To that cross, new life to give— Call'd a guilt stain'd sinner to thee ! Bade thee look to him and live! raise the grace whose, threats alarm'd

Rous'd thee from thy fatal case ! raise the grace whose pardon sav'd thee

Praise the grace that whisper'dpeace ord, this bosom's ardent feeling, Vainly would my tongue express! ow before the foot-stool kneeling, Deign the suppliant's prayer to bless et thy love my heart's best treasure, Ever bind me to thy ways ! et me ever seek thy pleasure ! Let me over lisp thy praise !

The circumstances detailed in the ollowing extract of a letter from a dy in Loudon county, Virginia, her friend in this city, are so re-irkable, that by giving to b pubtity you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER. "I will relate to you a fact tho cannot unfold the mystery. I supose you have heard of a little town alled Aquia; the church there is the most secluded spot you ever w, surrounded by the deepest oom, although the main road runs mediately by it-In making reits a short time since, was found one of the workmen near the ecple, a place dangerous for any to go, two complete suits of ntleman's, and two of ladies othes, even to shoes, stockings, ays and pockets, corresponding th the fashions forty years back. he gentleman's were of the finest ality; they were all very much ained with blood, which appeared ite fresh. There was a very handme pocket-book with nothing but ank leaves, which seemed as if it d had a day book cut out. In the y's pockets there was a half vard hae linen cambric, a piece of read edging, and a most beautiful rked toilet. There was not the allest vestige by which they could traced. It appears so remote it it could be harly possible to dont how they came there, expt by confession. Since that they ve found three or four more bunin different parts of the church, one of them there was a pair of ckings marked J. Wilkins; there part of a sheet very carefully ned up with thorns, and covered Algiers; he the Dey has from the Ghe now can haldngles; on spening it there nothing but ashes. This, in the aize, was supposed to the body of an infant. You may sonably suppose there are many idelphia papa jectures upon the subject, and y person's curiosity greatly exd. All acend agree in one ht, that they are the clothes of reflers who have been murdered. ING FIRE

robbed. There is something

cking in the idea, that a house

secrated to divine worship should

hade the chosen place of so much

For the Margiant Genette.

Oh! for a law to mose the villain's neek,
who starrer his own; who persecutes the
hlood
He gave them in his children's yeins,

And wrongs the woman he has sworn to At first thought, the reader will

most likely presume the bard rather uncharitable, and think some other punishment less fatal than that of the nouse adequate to the offence complained against; but when by the help of past observation, he has pictured to his mind all the frightful consequences and distresses which flow from men's indulging intemperate habits and neglecting properly to discharge their duties to their families, it is likely he will unite in opinion with the author of the extract, and conclude a noose the only sufficient reward which could be given a man, who regardless of the tender ties of husband and parent, wastes his time in drunkenness and indolence, while a helpless and innocent offspring, and probably an amiable and in every respect worthy companion, want even the common comforts and necessaries of life.

It is a truth beyond all doubt, that there is many a man with a family entirely dependent upon his temperance, industry and frugality, who if he would practice these virtues (I can call them no less) might provide decently, even genteely for them, and live long and happily, but who by an opposite system of conduct, destroys his own health, sets a ruinous example to the rising generation, and particularly his own children, reduces his family to beggary and wretchedness, constantly wounds the honest pride of his other connections, and frequently brings in sorrow to the grave, her whom he hath soll only vowed to live with after God's or mances, and to love, comfort, honor, and keep in sickness and in health and in health.

Happy indeed, would it be for such an one, if suffering an ignominious death here, would put an end to his misery-It would be happy for him, because then he would escape the more dreadful sentence which will be denounced against him, when he appears at the bar of Divine Justice, to account for "the deeds done in the body;" where all his vices will be exhibited to him in their hideous deformity, and the woeful condition to which they have orought his immortal spirit, be fully disclosed to him.

When the tears and persuasions of an affectionate helpmate, given by Heaven to strew man's path with flowers, and the mournful sobs of little one's, given to bind ber more closely to his heart, and cheer the evening of his life, (and.

"Dim is the twilight of age if it borrow "No warmth from the smiles of wife, children and triends's

are not enough to make him throw the poisonous bowl in disgust from his lips, this world affords no stronger inducements; and unless the vengeance of offended Heaven be held up to his view, nothing even remains within the power of the fel-low beings, to frighten him from his sinful and fatal practice; which as long as he continues, he

" Persecutes the blood " He gave them in his children's veins, *** "And wrongs the woman he has sworn to love."

Intemperance, where it impairs the constitution, and produces diseases which hasten the termination of the existence of its victim, which it almost invariably does, is certainly a species of suicide, which in the eye of our Allwise and Just Judge, must render the person guilty of it as criminal as the man, who oppressed with the cares and ills of life, by the use of poison brings about his death. This is undeniable -for what matters it whether a man dies by the quick operation of arsenic, or the tardy effects of spirits, which he hath voluntarily taken? The difference of the means he uses to produce the end, cannot change the crime ; therefore either of them are suicide, and he who destroy mself by the use of either, it must be expected, will receive the punishment due that black offence, in the world which is to come.

" Hear thou, my son, and be wise, and guide thine heart in the way, " LOOK NOT THOU UPON THE WINE "At the last it biteth like a Ser-

pent, and stingeth like an Adder." Proverbs, chap xxiii. A. B.

Died, in this city on Thursday evening last, after a long and painful iliness, Mrs. Mary Peace, in the 45th year of her age. She was long a respectable member of the Me-thodist Church.

The schr. Andrew Jackson, from Tenerifie, (arrived at New-York) brought in a pair of Gamels, one of which is eight feet high; the length of the body twelve feet, and the

neck five feet. It is said to be one of the most beautiful of the kind in the world. The other is a young one, the mother of which died on the passage. .

From the New-York Chronicle. ANOTHER PROPHET.

A dwarf named Peter Lovil, who lives in Charleston, S. C. and is said to have been very successful in predicting events a long time before they really happened. It has been certified (as we understand from a German paper printed in Pennsylvania) by several respectable clergymen, lawyers and merchants, who signed a certificate to that purpose, that he accurately predicted the late war with England, with many important particulars connected therewith, all of which have been verified by the events. He had also, more than once accurately foretold the conviction and execution of men, who were at the time considered respectable characters, & whose reputation had never been sullied by the breath of suspicion.

Sometime last winter this singular little being again took a peep in to futurity and announced the following as the result :

The United States are to be bless ed with two most prosperous years, after which we shall again have war with England, of only nine months duration, in which Great-Britain will be more severely beaten than she has ever been before. Previous to the first great battle, there will appear signs, wonders, and miracles, such as have never been witnessed, earthquakes will also happen about the same time.

This war will be succeeded by twenty five years of unrivalled prosperity, when we shall again have war with England who will again be beaten.

Within two years from the present time (last winter) Buonaparte in a very extraordinary manner will again become Emperor of France.

Within three years, the Island of St. Demingo will sink and be swallowed up by an earthquake.

From a St. Stephens paper of June 6. We understand that the French emigrants, to whom a quantity of land has been allotted by Congress, in the new purchase, " for the cultivation of the vine and olive," are now on their way up the Tombigbee, and intend selecting a situation on the Black Warrior.

Otto Von Kotzebue's Voyage round the world.

The Berlin Gazette gives the following account of this expedition, damage to the neighbourhood. Last which has been received from Kamt- evening Fort Bisseton was blown schatka. Letters of an earlier date, which, after having doubled Cape-Horn, he sent from the coast of Chili, have been lost, or at least have not yet come to hand. Mr. V. Kotzebue discovered three new 1slands in the South Sea, in 14 of latitude, and 144 of longitude. To these islands he gave the name of Romanzow, (the author and equipper of the whole expedition,) Spiridow, (an Admiral under whom Kotzebue formerly served several years) and Kausentern, (with whom he made his first voyage round the world.) Besides these he discovered a long chain of islands in the same quarter, and two clusters of islands in the 11th degree of latitude, and 190th degree of longitude. (It is not specified whether the latitudes are north or south, or the longitudes east or west.) These he called after his ship, Rurick's Chain; the two latter Kutusow's Clusters (a group) and Suwarrow's Cluster. All these Islands are ve. ry woody partly uninhabited, and dangerous for navigators. The discoverer has sent to Count Romanzow a great many maps and draw-

On the 12th of July, O. V. Kotzebue designed to sail from Kamtschatka to Behring's Straights, according to his instructions. He hopes to return to Kamtschatka in September 1817. On the whole voyage from Chili to that place he had not a single person sick on board. He touched at Easter-Island, but did not find the inhabitants so friendly as Peyrouse describes them. He thinks that something must have happened since that time which has made them distrustful of the Europeans ; perhaps it may be the overturning of their surprisingly large statues, which Kotzebue looked for

in vain, and found only the ruins of one of them near its base, which still remains. He saw no fruits from the seeds left by La Peyrouse, nor sheep or hogs, which by this time must have multiplied exceedingly. A single fowl was brought him for sale. It seems we may hope much from this young seaman, who is not yer 30 years of age. He was obliged for many reasons to leave the learned Dane Wormskrold behind in Kamtschatka.

Cruise of the Congress. A letter to a gentleman in New-York, dated off the mouth of the Mississippi, on the 18th ult. contains the following information :-" According to promise, I will endeavour to acquaint you of our intended cruise, so far as has come to my knowledge. You already know, that Septimus Tyler, Esq. is appointed by our government, agent to settle our affairs with the black Princes on the Island of St. Domingo. He arrived here in the U.S. brig Boxer, on the 7th ult. and is now on board this ship. We are to carry him to Port-au-Prince and Cape Francois, where he has a demand to make of half a million; but whether the demand is on Christophe or Petion, or both, I know

" From the Cape we go to the Island of Margaretta, near the Spanish Main, now in possession of the Patriots; and thence to Santa-Martha ind Carthagena; and thence return to Norfolk. I do not know the object of our cruise along the Spanish Main. At present we are at a schor off the Mississippi, waiting for our provisions, which we expect daily from New-Orleans."

Profitable Steam-Boat navigation.

The New Orleans papers inform us, that the steam-boat Franklin made her passage from New-Orleans to Louisville, (Ken.) in 36 days, a distance of 1,510 miles, with a freight that will clear 6,500 dollars. It adds that 14 days of the above time were taken up in stopping at the towns on the river to land freight and procure supplies.

Survey of the Coast.

A Newport paper of July 19, says, The United States brigs Enterprize and Prometheus, and schr. Lynx, sailed from this port on Sunday last for Portland, to which place the commissioners on the survey have proceeded, to commence their duty.

Port-au-Prince, June 28.

On the 19th inst. the large magazine on the entrenchment, at the borders of the town, was struck with lightning and exploded. It contained 100,000 bs. of powder, and as you may suppose, did much up by the commandant of that post while in a fit of intoxication and anger, in revenge for a supposed injury done him by one of his superiors. It contained about 28,000lbs. of powder. The officer was the only person killed.

From the Lancaster Journal. A REMEDY FOR THE GRAVEL Extract from a late English periodical Work.

Dissolve three drachms of prepared Nitre in a quart of cold water, & take half of this quantity in the course of the day. Continue this simple medicine for a few days, and that painful complaint (the Gravel) will be remov ed. It may be taken at any time of the day; but it is best after a meal.

This simple remedy can do no injury and it is certainly worth trying by those afflicted with the painful and troublesome disease for which it is recommended.

Anne-Arundet County, sc.

I certify, that Noah Duvall, this day on oath, stated to me one of the justices of the peace for said county, that some three or four years ago, there was left with him (living on the old road from the city of Washington to Baltimore) thirteen boxes of soap, marked, net weight, No. 1, 65; No. 2, 65; 3, 64; 4. 62, 5, 64; 6, 61; 7 65; 8, 104; 9, 86; 10, 104; 11, 103 12, 102; 13, 89; which he states were left at his house for storage. The owner of the above described property, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. On the end of each box is the letter G.

Thomas Worthington, jr.

If the above property is not taken away by the 26th day of August next. and all expenses paid, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Noah Dwoall.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chance-ry court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the Stat, Suguet next, at Friendship. the real estate of John Westensy, lying on West River in Anne-Arundel county, and containing 110 acres more or less, it is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above land, as it is presumable persons disposed to pur-chase will view the same—Forms of sale... A credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest

Benjamin Pindell, Thustee. July 31.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for private sale, the Farm on which he resides, situate in Anne-Arundel county, 11 miles from the city of Annapolis, 20 from Washington, and 25 from the city of Baltimore; containing 533 acres, nearly or 6 half of which is standing in fine wood and timber. There is already cleared about 30 acres of first rate meadow land, and nearly as much to clear; about one hundred acres of the up land is now elegantly set in clover, . (principally of this Spring's seeding) upon which the plaster has its most magical effect. The dwelling is commodious, and out houses convenient. A further description is considered unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will of course view the property. Possession may be had this Faft.

Thos. Wm. Hall. July 31.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 22d August nest, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at his dwelling house, near M'Coy's Tavern, the personal estate of Allen Dor-sey, late of said county, deceased, consisting of one Negro Man, horses, cattle, hogs, rys in the straw, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale-A credit of six months for all sums above twenty dollars, under that sum, cash; bond with good security with interest from the day of sale will be required. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A M.

July 31. July 31.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Wells, sen. late of A A county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Pasanna Wells, Executrix. polis, July 31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Allen Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Archibald Dorsey, Admr.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 26th day of May last, living in Libertytown, Frederick county, Maryland, a negro man named CHARLES, who calls himself Charles Warfield. He is about 20 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built and well made, has a small scar on the upper part of his right cheek, about as large as the mark of two small pox, a black complexion, and on the middle, across his head, his hair is longer than on either side He had on when he left home, a fulled drab doublet and waistcoat, tow linen trowsers, white and yellow striped ditto. The subscriber will give forty dollars if secured in gaol so that I get him again and the above reward

if brought home.

July 24. 2 JOHN WAGNER.
2m.

LAND—FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday 15th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, a small Farm, containing about 160 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne Arundel county, between Severn and Magothy rivers, This farm is convenient to Baltimore and Annapolis markets, also to mill; has good water, and is a healthy situation, and contains a smart quantity of excellent fruit. This land is productive of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, clover, and is thought by judges that plaster would act well on said land; there is timber enough to support the place; but the houses are sorry. Persons inclined to purchase are invited to come and see the property. Terms made known on the day. Sale will begin at 11 o'clock, George Watts.

July 24, 1817. 9

From the North American Review. ON THE RAISING OF JAIRUS DAUGHTER.

They have watched her last and quivering breath,

And the maiden's soul has flown; They have wrapt her in the robes of death.

And said her, dark and lone.

But the mother casts a look behind. Upon that fallen flow'r,-Nay, start not-'twas the gath'ring wind,

Those limbs have lost their pow'r. And tremble not at that cheek of

snow. Over which the faint light plays,

'Tis only the crimson curtain's glow, Which thus deceives thy gaze. Didst thou not close that expiring eye

And feel the soft pulse decay And aid not thy lips receive the sigh, Which bore her soul away?

She lies on her couch all pale and huah'd, And heeds not thy gentle tread,

And is still as the spring flow'r by tra veller crush'd, Which dies on its snewy bed,

The mother has flown from that lone

ly room, And the maid is mute and pale-Her ivory hand is cold as the tomb, And dark is her stiffen'd nail.

Her mother strays with foded arms, And her head is bent in wee, She shuts her thoughts to joys or

harms, No tear attempts to flow.

But listen! what name salutes herears It comes to a heart of stone; "Jesus," she cries, " has no power here,

My daughter's life has flown"

He leads the way to that cold white couch.

And bends o'er the senseless form. Can his be less than a heavenly touch The maiden's hand is warm'

And the fresh blood comes with rose ate hue.

While death's dark terrors fly. Her torm is rais'd, and her step is true, And life beams bright in her eye Watertown, 1817

Every man the Friend or the Enemy of Christ.

In some contests, they who are not immediately concerned, are at liberty, or rather it is their duty, to take neither part, because the thing contended for is indifferent in itself, or because both sides are in the wrong. There are others, wherein every man is obliged to favour at least, if not to join himself are of the parties engaged, hecause of them is evidently in the rig and no man ought to be wholly disinterested, when the cause of truth, justice, or virtue is dehated. In the cause of religious truth, every man is a party; if it be a fact, as no doubt it is, that the happiness of every man is inseparably connected, not only with his thinking rightly in religious matters, but in some measure also, with his encountry ing to make others do the same. Happiness is the effect of virtue, and virtue of true religion.

The thief among these, or rather that wherein the rest are comprised, is the great contest between Christ, the fountain of true religion, of pure virtue, and of our real happiness, on the one side; and the author of spiritual darkness, wickedness, and misery, on the other.

What then is it to be for Christ, and what to be against him?

A man cannot be truly said to be with Christ, who only follows him, carries his name, and declares for him; since the Scriptures assure us, that not only they are against Christ. "who deny him before men in words," but they also "who profess that they know, t in works deny him, being abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate;" of whom St. Paul tells us, "even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ.'

Who then are for him? They, no doubt, of whom he says to the Father, "I have given unto them the words that thou gavest me; and they have received them, and have known hereby, that I came out from thee; and they have believed, that thou didst send me -Thine they were, and thou gavest them me, and they have kept my word."—"They that are Christ's," says St. Paul, "have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts."

But are there not a third, or mid dle sort of men, who, in the strictness of these expressions, are neither with our Saviour nor against him? impartial consideration of your pray- him.

own, absolutely denies the fact. It is true, of good men some are bet ter, and of bad men, some are worse than others. The good are not all equally the friends, nor the wicked all equally the enemies of Christ and for these inequalities, different degrees of reward and punishment are reserved in the determination of our Judge. It is also true, that the best of men sometimes fall into sin, and the worst sometimes rise to acts of piety and goodness. But, then, he who is to pass sentence on us, knows perfectly well where frailty ends, and presumption and perverseness begin; knows who,

in the main of his life, is a good,

and who a bad man, that is, who is

on his part, and who against him.

Thus it appears, that, from the throne of God down to the nether most hell, there is not, there cannot possibly be one moral being, who is not either the friend or the enemy of Christ. In the one or other of these lights, he must regard every man, and every man must regard himself, at the final judgment. On that great occasion, the Judge will pronounce but two sentences to the good, "come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world;" and to the wicked "depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." At that day, there will be no man found, who will not tremple under the one, or triumph in the other of these sentences; none who will not be a fit object of either. Here is no middle judgment between come and de part, nor a middle region between heaven and hell, for the reception of him, who is neither called as a friend, nor rejected as an enemy to

Now will it not be a great com fort and confirmation to every good man, to perceive, by an infallible role, that Christ regards him as his friend? What can so effectually encourage him to a steady perseverance, as thus beforehand to erjoy the happy judgment of the last day Will it not be also as great a terror to every had man to know, by the same infallable rule, that he himself is the enemy of Christ? What is so likely to lead him to repentance, as the bitter foretaste of his future condemnation?

You who did not know this, or knew it only in the spirit of slumber, you are the ungrateful; and hereafter, if you do not awake in time, must be the miserable enemy of that Saviour who laid down his life for your soul. You have all along professed Christianity, but contented yourself with such a kind or degree of it, as the vain and senseless practice of the world esteems sufficient; that is, you go sometimes to Church, give something to the poor, and now and then, perhaps, attend to devotional extresses .-You keep within the verge of the laws to preserve a tolerable character; and so pass in your own, and the judgment of others like yourself, for a moderate Christian. But, in the mean time, you scruple not to take God's name in vain, to talk obscenely, to get drunk sometimes, and to mingle in your dealings with the world, a certain degree of cun ning, extortion, or oppression. If you have observed this, or somewhat like it, to be the general practice, the unhappy example serves you for a law, to which all the laws of God must give way in you, who set not up truly for a saint, but sneer at those who are more scrupulous, as hypocritical pretenders to that character. All this while it is with you a matter of but little moment, whether you are with Christ or against him, as is evident by your never, in any material instance, preferring his service or honour, to the ordinary calls of worldly interest or

pleasure. If you are on Christ's part, what passion have you subdued, what appetite denied, what view of tein poral profit or honour, though ever soinconsiderable, have you set aside, purely to please him? Or rather, what sense of his goodness, and your past ingratitude, do you even now feel, to prove to you, that you are not wholly indifferent about him, his religion, ar your place among his followers? "You honour him," it is true, and but a little, " with your lips; but your heart is far from him." Full well he knows it, for he is a searcher of hearts, and clearly sees where all the ardour of yours is placed, while he hath only There is not less sense, and more the worthless compliment of your consistency, in directly contending professions. This you may be ex- with God, than in pretending to be perimentally convinced of, by an

No! Christ, who best knows his lers, your faith, and the general tenor of your whole life.

> Your prayers are but seldom offered up to the absolute Disposer of all things, and offered with such an unaccountable coldness of heart, as testifies no affection, scarcely, indeed, a bare dependence.

Your faith, for want of a thorough conviction, or of that close attention which the great things it sets before you demand, amounts to little more than a mere opinion as to either the past or future facts suggested in your creed. Such an opinion is too weak to have any material effect on your practice, too feeble by far to bring futurity even into competition with the present objects of sense and appetite. Indeed, in so great a degree of dimness and confusion does the eye of your faith present you with a view of things to come, that heaven hardly looks like happiness, or hell like nisery, or either like a reality.

How unlike is your faith to that of a real Christian! His faith draws his very senses into its service. He believes, and therefore, hears God speaking in his word; feels God moving in his heart; sees the judgment-seat of Christ, with the glories of heaven, and the horrors of hell, almost as clearly as if they were dis played just before his eyes. Nay, he suffers the anguish of his Saviour's wounds with not much less pain than if the nails and spear had pierced his own flesh; and triumphs over sin and death in the resurrection of Christ, with an high degree of that joy he knows he is to feel, when he shall arise from the grave himself.

As to the general cast and tenor of your life - an insensible stupidity lamps and flattens all you think or do in relation to religion. Here you know nothing! here you teel nothing! But, in regard to this world, you are still alive. How deepy read is your understanding here! now warmly engaged is your heart! And, for the truth of these observations, I appeal to your own breast.

You are ready, it may be, to de lare with an affected humility, that it is the height of your ambition, in religious riatters, to be an ordinary or middling Christian. Let others, you say, set up for singulari ty in holiness: for your part, you wish to be found even among the lowest class of Christians, and aspire only to a bare acquittal. And yet you want not your share of ambition and pride too. Misguided man! How miserably you mistake that for humility, which is but luke-warmness and indifference! But where is the humility of vililying those reli gious warmths in others, which you never had either the sense or goodness to feel in yoursel?! Know, unhappy man, that there is, there can be, no such mortal as a middling Christian. Neither the exalted joy's promised, nor the shocking torments threatened, will suffer a thinking mind to be indifferent.

If your eyes are now open, look about you, and tell us where you are; surely not with Christ, but against him; with reprobates and devils, the sink and soum of the creation, who, in their lusts, and even pride of their hearts, have preferred rebellion to gratitude, infamy to glory, and hell to heaven.

Reflect feelingly on what Christ hath done for you, and as impartially on what you have done to him

-and then see your ingratitude. He, the Son of God, hath died to save you, a poor unworthy criminal, from endless infamy and miserythink how great that infamy and misery! and to bring you to endless glory and happiness-consider how high that glory! how infinite that happiness! How coolly you hear it! As coolly you return it, by your formal professions, your dry thanksgivings, your unwilling services, through which scarcely any footsteps of either your understanding or affection are to be traced. On the other side are found all your positive sins, your vile thoughts; your false, profane, or seducing discourse; your abominable actions; all imagined, uttered, committed, directly wainst him who died for

Know, mistaken man, that you are in a state of rebellion against the Sovereign of the world, and at war with the Almighty. If your forces are sufficient to maintain this war, and your armour proof against this two-edged sword, go on; but no longer say you are a Christian. with God, than in pretending to be his servant, and yet fighting against

Your case then will not admit a moment's delay-neither is there any medium between being "for Christ, and against him." Salvation is found only in being for him; condemnation only in being against bim. Awake, consider this ere it is too late, and choose your party; BUT CONSIDER IT WITH YOUR WHOLE UNDERSTANDING, AND CHOOSE WITH YOUR WHOLE HEART, FOR REMEM-BER-YOU CHOOSE FOR ALL ETER-

CITY HOTEL

THAT WELL KNOWN ESTABLISH-

The Union Tavern & City Hotel.

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER,

Who has opened a large and commodious Tavern, where boarders and travellers will receive the most unremit ted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, when he occupied this establishment formerly, and that he lately moved from, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal attention given, to render them perfectly satisfied; and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be of fered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits pubhe patronage.

May 15.

Sheriff's Sale.

virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Tuesday the Joth July inst. at Mrs Susannen Miles' Tavers, at 11 o'clock, for Can, One Negro Man named Tom, one litto named Lloyd, and one Negro Girl amed Anne, tak en as the property of William Weems of Jno. and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Theodore & David Weems, for the use of Henry Schroede & Co. R. Welch, of Ben. S.

A. A. County. July 19.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 21th Jane, 1817.

compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement theretoestablishing a branch thereof a Frederick Town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shop, that an election will be held at the Danking-house in the city of Annapolis, at the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine direc tors for the Branch Bark at Frederick Town

By order, Jona. Pinkney, ashier. 100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere pantaloons, a short fulled cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new oznaburg trowsers, and a good furred hat, besides othereloaths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and comunitted to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get himagain, shall, if taken in Anne-Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Horatio Ridget. Whitehall, Anne-Arundel county, June 15, 1817.

NOTICE

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath taken out short letters on the estate of John Worthington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them, legally authenticated, & all those who are indebted to the said estate to make

immediate payment, to Beale M. Worthington, ex'r. The Editors of the National Intelligencer are requested to publish the a bove advertisement once a week, for 6 weeks, and forward their account to this office for collection. July 10.

LANDS FOR SAL

The subscriber offers at pelva either of the two following term on the head of South River, in Arundel county, to wit: A The fand called "White's Hall," a the occupation of Mr. Stepl containing about 200 acres. The is of the first quality, well adapt the growth of Corn, Wheat or T co, and the improvements, consist of an excellent dwelling bosse, kitch tobacco house and quarter, all le erected, are in complete repair the is also a well of fine water, and apple orchard of the choicest fro

The other farm is nearly ad the above, and contains about a acres. This land is not inferior to in the county, is under good tood and has a commodious dwelling h kitchen, two tobacco-bouser and corn-house. The above interest susceptible of great benefit from a use of plaister, and from their test situation, and pleasant neighbourh offer an agreeable residence. The are distant from the city about a miles. The subscriber invites produced to purchase to view the principles. The terms, which shall be a commodating, will be made known application to

Annapolis, March 7.

By His Excellency Charles Indgal of Hampton, Esquire, Governor Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas it is provided by the thirt. form of government, that "the Com cil shall have power to make the make the shall be he by the Chancellor, and affixed 64 laws, commissions, grants, and the testimenials, as has been beretiden practised in this State" And where under and in virtue of the said pone the board have lately caused to be made of steel a weal, with certain devices, as with the words " Seal of the State 2 Maryland inscribed thereon. As thereas the same hath been deliminated to the Hono rable the Chancellet, be kept and used as the great sal this State. I have therefore there proper to issue his my proclamate declaring the se so as aforesaid mi and delivered to the Chancellor, none other, to be be great seal of the State of Maryland, Given under in hand, and the seal of the State of it ryland, this tenth day of June, is it year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen

f Hampton C RIDGELY By His Excellency's command. Ninian Pinkney

Clerk of the Council. Ordered, That the foregoing pri mation be published eight the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette Federal Republican and Telegraph Frederick-town Herald, the Te Frederick-town Herald, the Light, the Allegany Federalist, all Monitor at Easton

Ninian Pinkae Clerk of the Con

FOR SALE.

Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on 4 Chesapeake Bay, South River, on and Fishing Creeks These has bound with ship tumber, and we almost every description. This large quantity of firm mark below to it, and some low ground, which be converted into meadew at an expense. There are several small ings on it. The whole contains be three and four hundred acres of and wild fowl

In addition to the above had, subscriber will also sell the lands joining. The whole will contain ween six and seven hundred screen fence of four or five hundred put length, running from the Head of ter creek to Smith's Creek, will see the whole land. This half of the has a considerable quantity of marsh belonging to it, two test and a well of good water. The is capable of being made one of best grazing farms in the state.

J. T. Can March 27. 30

That most Valuable and Highly proved FARM,

Known by the name of the HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred situated nine miles below Annapathe navigable waters of Rhode and more particularly described paper in January and February still offered for sale, If desir lower tract will be divided into parcels, and sold separate addressed to me in the city of more, will be attended to.

May 15:

THE

Votes and Proceeding Of the last Legislature of for sale at this office Price #1

VOL. L PRINTED

JONA CHURDH-8 ARYLA

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

rice - Three Dollars per Annum.

ARYLAND GAZETTE.

napolis, Thursday, August 7.

For the Maryland Gazette. AN ADDRESS

he People of Maryland, on the ccessity of establishing a Bank r the benefit of Agriculturalists. THE PEOPLE OF MARY.

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LAND. st. Before the introduction of ks into the state of Maryland, freeholders found no difficulty orrowing money on mortgage the cultivation and improvement heir estates, as those persons had money were glad to lend it hem at the legal interest of six cent, on moregage of their land; y considering this the best sety for the payment of both inteand principal; but in consence of the establishment of ks, the freeholders, from being unit persons who could obtain of money, have become almost only persons who cannot borit on any terms whatever. This nge in their circumstances was cted in the following manner: emerchants, and other persons, ng in Baltimore, who wanted ey to carry on their trade and wations, came to Annapolis, reat that time most of the momen in the state resided, and esented to them, that instead of ing only six per cent. of their y, as they had hitherto done lending it on mortgage, they ht make eight per cent. or more, investing it in the stock of a which they proposed to estabin Baltimore, for the purpose of ling money to merchants and ers in that city, upon promissootes, with an endorser, payable aty days; that the money should ent in the notes of the bank, ch would pass and be received ead of specie; that the bank id be able to lend twice the a-

deral Gases Telegraph, eralist, al int of its capital; that conseally the interest it would receive in Pinkne id amount to twelve per cent. of the Co ts capital; and that after ceting the expenses of the bank, LE. stockholders could not receive than eight percent. per annum, the money they had subscribed; will sell, for the practicability of the Point, eme, and the profit to be made g, lying on the Hiver, One These laster, and work on Thin march below and down at a second and the second and t t, they referred them to the exles of the Banks of North-Ame-Massachusetts and New-York. monied men being satisfied the scheme would be profitable them, agreed to subscribe the tal of the bank; and the legiseral small re, unaware of the consequened acres of that would accrue from such a sure, and not perceiving the into the landed interest, passed a for fish, on establishing the Bank of Maryabove lands, with a capital of \$ 300,000. was the entering wedge that will contain othed the way for that extensive

quantity of t of another Bank called The ater. The k of Baltimore, with a capital nade one e million two hundred thou-J. T. Can d dollars; and the former bank ing been found profitable to the cholders, the capital of this and Highly was soon subscribed; and as persons in Baltimore before de-ARM, bed wanted money, the number name of the banks continually increased, so INDS, there are now no less than ten en hundred mercial banks in the c ty of Balore, besides a number of others ned on the same plan in other s of Rhode ! of the state. As the monied

em of banking which has proved

estructive to the freeholders of

state; for the inhabitants and

ulators of Baltimore, wanting

e money, proposed the establish-

I February by becoming stockholders in o. If desired banks, can make more than leinterest of their money, without eparate. A ecting themselves to the penalled to. James Carr Proceeding

of the law against usury, they lend no more money on mortof land, and most of them have ed in all they had lenc. The chants and speculators in Balore, the richest of whom are foners, have contrived to get into hands all the money in the and by issuing bank notes increasing purposes, in consequence solvency; and their living as expen- intended for the exclusive benefit money of this bank, to berrow it

which are taken in payment as spe- of their having been persuaded by sively after their lasolvency as they cie, to create what money they to borrow money, as they used to ever, except in a few instances, and as a very great and special fa-

2d Setting aside the interest of the stockholders, these banks are calculated solely for the advantage of commercial men resident in Baltimore, or rather for the benefit of the directors of those banks, and their particularifriends; for any two persons in that place, (although destitute of property) who happen to be in favour with the directors of a bank, by endorsing one for the other, can obtain money to large amount, (\$ 27,000 for instance and in some cases a much larger sum) can get their notes renewed for a long time by the favour of the directors; can employ the money as a capital in trade; can let it out at exorbitant interest (called shaving); can carry on what speculations they please with it, and may even use it to fit out vessels for piracy, or expeditions for the invasion of foreign countries.

3. But the inhabitants of Baltimore, and other cities, in which commercial banks are established, who happen not to be in favour with a director, cannot borrow any money out of them on their own notes. nor on the notes of the most eminent merchants, but are forced to obtain money from shavers (as they are called) by paying them the exorbitant interest of two or three

per cent. per month. 4. Since the establishment of these commercial banks, a freeholder of Maryland is worse off even than those inhabitants of cities who are not in favour with the directors of these banks, for he cannot borrow money on any terms whatever to stock his farm and repair his build ings; his cultivation therefore is languid and unproductive, nor can he save any thing to set his children forward in the world, but he falls continually behind hand, and is forced to sell his land for want of money to improve it. His situation is in this respect inferior to that of an owner of land in any christian country in Europe, who can borrow what money he pleases on mortgage, even to haif the value of his estate and that not as a favour, but as a matter of course, without even seeing or being known to the person of whom he borrows the money, the business being transacted by solicitors employed by the parties. The freeholders in every other country are the first people in the country, (and they were so considered in this before the introduction of commercial banks,) they alone are necessarily connected with the welfare of the state, the cultivation of the land being not only the most honest way of acquiring wealth, but of all employments the most useful and most profitable to the state, as land once brought into good cultivation will continue to be productive for ages; for which reason the Great Frederick calls the cultivators of land the true nursing Fathers of the State; and he and his successors, the Kings of Prussia, have been careful to lend money to the owners of land to put their estates in order. The horours paid to agriculture in China take their date from the remotest antiquity, and through the purer ages of the Roman Republic it was held in the highest estimation. In England the name of Rus sell stands preeminent among those who have patronized this noble art; and in our own country, the great founder of American liberty, when the toils and dangers of war/are were ended, retired to the cultivation of that soil which his valour and his virtues had rendered free. But merchants and speculators belong to no country, they may flourish and gat rich, though the country be ruined, their speculations being most profitable when the people are most distressed; and they can then transfer their wealth and themselves to another; and yet such is the situation of the frecholders of Maryland, (and not of them alone, but

the proprietors of one thousand mil-

Hone of acres) that they cannot bor-

a few artful men in seaport towns, please; and the freeholders of Ma- most of whom are foreigners, to ryland have been reduced to the dis. make laws establishing commercial tressful situation of not being able | banks, by which all the money of the country is at the disposal of the do, nor indeed upon any terms what directors of those banks, and their particular friends, to be employed by them in enormous speculations, and in trades of little or no benefit to the people at large, or to the nation, while the landed interest is greatly depressed, and reduced to the subjection of a few men in those

5. The consent of the legislature

to the passing of the laws establish-

ing these commercial banks, was obtained by representing to it, that these banks would be greatly beneficial to the land owners and the wholestate, as the merchants, being amply supplied with money from the banks, would be able to give us a better price for our grain and tobacco, and furnish us with the articles we wanted from foreign countries cheaper than they could do if they had not this supply of money Instead of which a very freat part of the money lent by these banks has been employed in carrying on a trade between the Spanish colonies and the continent of Europe, and between the European settlements in the East and West Indies, and the countries in Europe to which those settlements belong, trades of very little advantage to the people of Maryland or the United States, as few or no articles of our growth were sent to these countries: But the interruption of this trade was leading cause of the war from which we have been so lately delivered. While this contest was raging into which they themselves had plunged us. the merchants and speculators were so far from giving us a good price for our tobacco, that they took advantage of the general dis tress and poverty, and borrowed of those banks money, which had there been no such banks would have been lent to us for the improvement and cultivation of our lands, and bought with it our tobacco at two and three dollars a hundred, which they sold again in a few months at eighteen. Nor have those banks been of g neral advantage even to the inhabitants of Baltimore, for such enormous sums have been lent by them to great merchants and speculators, that they have been unable or unwilling to advance moderate sums to sober and industrious tradesmen in that city. The mode adopted by these commercial banks of lending money on promissory notes, with an endorser, is very dangerous, and has caused the roin of many persons; for instance, A. and B. two men without property, but with a good address, each of whom has a triend who is a director in a bank, set up as merchants, and obtain large loans of money from the banks, by the one endorsing for the other; they get into large houses, which they furnish expensively, give great dinners, to which they invite the principal merchants, and acquire the reputation of merchants in great business; at length it is discovered by some of the directors of the bank from which A. obtains loans, that B. who endorses for him is likely to fail, and his friend the director informs him that he must get another endorser instead of B, upon which, in an unguarded moment, he surprises C. a man of opulence, or reputed so, and who is one of his numerous acquaintance, into an endorsement for a large sum; the bank is secured, A fails, and the bank calls upon C. who has endorsed for him to pay the money, and he is obliged to pay it; in this manner some of the most prodent and richest men in Baltimore have been taken in and lost large sums of money, and others not so rich have been entirely ruined. The necessity of making a shew of being rich, in order to obtain endorsements, has led persons in Baltimore, who have little or no property, but have credit with the banks, into a very expensive manner of living, which has produced many instances of insolvency, attended with circumstances disgraceful to the parties, and to the character of the state; such as buying up their own debts, under par, through of all the freeholders in America, their friends; secret conveyances

did when they were supposed to be rich. Another great svil arising from the establishment of these commercial banks is, that the banks in one town will not take the notes of a bank of another; the consequence of which is, that persons residing in the country, who have taken the notes of the bank of one town, supposing that all the banks pay specle as they pretend to do, when they bring them to another town, find that they will not pass there, and are forced to sell them at a discount from two or three to twenty-five per cent. under what they took them for, by which means they are cheated to the amount of what they paid for the discount, to the great profit of bank directors and exchange brokers, who have contrived these methods of

making money by exchange. 6. When the legislature passed the acts for the establishment of the ten commercial banks in the city of Baltimore, they did so under the persuasion that the state in general would derive benefit from them, but in truth no part of the state has received any beneat from them, except the city of Baltimore. That city indeed, and its immediate neighbourhood, have been greatly improved. The immense sums thus obtained, which have been expended in improving that city, and in mak ing wharves, and deepening its basin, would, if lent to the freeholders, have put into a complete state of improve ment half the estates in Maryland. Whilst Baltimore has increased in riches by the monopoly of all the money in the state, to such a degree that a few square yards of ground in that city will sell for more than a large plantation in the country, and foreign adventurers have acquired immense riches by loans from commercial banks of that money which, if there had been no banks, would have been lent to the freeholders for the improvement and cultivation of their estates, the freeholders themselves have been reduced to such distress, for want of money, being unable to borrow it upon auy terms whatever, that many of them have been forced to part with their negroes to raise a little cash for present use, and the land being unproductive without negroes, they have been forced soon after to sell the land itself; and the country pcople in general, have fallen so low in consequence of their having deprived themselves of the power of borrowing money, by the whole of it being collected in the commercial banks of Baltimore for the exclusive tempt and decision to the Paltimoreans; and the state of Maryland is fast approaching to that worst of governments, the government of a city over a territory, where all the laws are made with a view of aggrandizing that city, by the impoverishment and ruin of the inhabitants of the subject territory.

7. It being disgraceful to the freeholders of this state, and contrary to their interest, to be kept in a state of dependence and subjection by a few foreigners in Baltimore, who have artfully contrived to get almost all the money of the state into their hands, by the management of commercial banks, it becomes a duty which the freeholders owe to themselves and their children, to extricate themselves from this state of wretched dependence and poverty. This may be effected by establishing a bank, which will afford to them the same facilities of obtaining money for the cultivation and improvement of their estates, which persons engaged in commerce obtain from the commercial banks, often with very slender security, for the carrying on of trade. This it is proposed to do by the establishment of a bank to be called The Freeholders Bank of Maryland. The intention of this institution is not to enable men to get money to buy lands in order to speculate in them, but that such persons as already possess farms may be enabled to purchase stock, to build barns, stables, &c. on them, and cultivate them to the greatest advantage, and that they may be able to set their children forward in the world, without being under of their property to their friends and relations, to be restored to them afthe necessity of selling any part row money for the most useful and | ter they have obtained an act of inof their land. This institution is

of freeholders, without any com? mercial man having any concorn in it, except as a mere stockholder. It is not intended to be a party machine, but to benefit freeholders of all parties, by a liberal indiscriminating policy; neither is it intended to enable any men to engross Jarge sums of money to their own use, and that of their particular friends.

8. In order that monied men may be induced to subscribe to the capital of the bank, they must be satisfied that the principal will be safe, and the interest regularly paid, and be at least equal to what they can get by any other safe employment of their capital. That the principal may be safe, it is proposed that no more be lent on mortgage of any land than one fourth of the value of the land, estimated according to a very moderate valuation. That a law be passed by which all mortgages, and other conveyances of lands, shall date their validity from the time they are recorded, and not from the time of their execution; and that the banks shall not advance any money on any mortgage before the mortgage is recorded, and that effectual remedies be given for the speedy recovery of both principal and interest when due. It cannot be expected that any man who has money will lend it when he cannot get payment of either principal or interest without waiting a long time for them, and without the expense and delay of an action at law or suit in equity. It is for this reason principally, that men will not lend their money on mortgage, and prefer vesting it in government securities and bank stocks, where the interest and dividends are paid regularly. Therefore, if the owners of land wish to obtain money on loans, they must consent to give the lenders effectual remedies for the speedy recovery of the money lent, and the interest due thereon, without which they will not lend it. That the recovery of both principal and interest may be effectual and speedy, it is proposed that upon the non-payment of the interest, when due, or opon non-payment of the principal. the land, or such part thereof as may be necessary to pay off the principal, interest, and all costs, shall be sold within sixty days. without any power in the directors to protract the time of payment, or dispense with such sale, without the formality of foreclosure, and without any equity of redemption; and that the surplus, after paying to use of persons in that city, that the bank what is due to it, shall be they have become objects of con- paid to the mortgagor or his representatives. This strict enforcement of payment of both principal and interest is absolutely necessary, and is for the real advantage both of the bank and the mortgagor; for if the mortgagor has any hopes that the time of payment may be extended through the favour of the directors, he will become inattentive, and neglect to make provision for the payment of the money when due, and the directors of the bank cannot calculate with any certainty on the payment of either principal or interest, the affairs of the bank will be thrown into confusion, and the bank will be disabled from making regular dividends, and from lending money to more industrious persons who may be in want of it. This strictness will also produce one great advantage to the borrowers of the money, and to the freeholders in general, by making them more attentive to the management of their affairs than land owners generally are, the necessary consequence of which will be that they will become independent and rich.

9. To induce monied men to subscribe to the capital of the bank, they must also be satisfied that they will make as much interest of their money as they can by any other employment of it. The multitude of notes which have been issued by the commercial banks, and the Bank of the United States, will render it impossible to keep in circulation a sufficient number of the notes of the Freeholders Bank to enable it (unless it receives more than six per cent. on the money lent) to sake auch dividends as will induce men who have money to subscribe for the stock. It is therefore proposed to allow such freeholders of this state as are desirous of borrowing at the rate of seven per cent, per than fifteen thousand dollars to any annum, payable quarterly. There is nothing unreasonable in this re quest; for it is no more than the legal interest in New-York, the most commercial and most flourishing state in the union, and the commercial banks do in fact take more than six per cent. interest ; for when they lend money they deduct the interest for the time the money is lent from the principal. Thus, they pay a man 8 99 and receive his note for \$100 payable in sixty days, and when they lend money for twelve months, which they sometimes have done, if the sum be \$ 100 they pay only \$94, and take a note for \$ 100 payable in twelve months. As no bank which lends money at six per cent. can divide so much as six per cent. if it lend no more than its capital. (for the expenses of its administration are to be deducted) all the commercial banks lend more than their capital, and the amount of the dividends on their stock increases in proportion as the money lent by them exceeds their capital. But this bank, lending money at seven per cent, if no morbe lent than the money paid in on the capital subscribed, and the ex penses of the bank amount to three quarters per cent. on the money lent, (which it is proposed they shall do) the dividends on the stock will amount to six and a quarter per cent, which is more thanks made by the purchase of U. Stat a stock, and is probably more than cheother commercial banks will divide after the bank of the United States is in full operation, as that bank will take to itself all the best commercial business, and will charge the other commercial banks interest for the gree, balance of their notes which it will always possess. And as this bank may, as well as the commercial banks, with safety lend more than its capital within certain limits. (which it will be the business of the directors to ascertain) it is likely that its dividends will be greater than those of the commercial banks. and from the nature of the securities which it takes it can make no had deb's. For if the sum lent exceeds the capital by \$250,000 only, and one million of the capital be paid in, the dividends will amount to 7 9-10 per cent, per annum ; on two millions paid in they will be 7 per cent. and on three millions paid in they will be 6 9-19 per cent, the dividends would of course be increased by increasing the loans.

10. It is proposed that the capital of the bank shall consist of three millions of dollars, to be divided into thirty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; and as it may be difficult to get so large a sum subscribed and paid in at once, it is proposed that the payments shall be by instalments, and that one dollar on each share shall be paid in at the time of subscribing ; four dollars in three months, hie dollar in six months, five dollars in nine months, and five dollars in twelve months; making together \$ 600,000; and if any of these five instalments shall not be paid within ten days after they become due, all previous payments shall be forteited; and that after the payment of the fifth instalment, the directors shall have power to call in capital at their discretion, by giving three months notice, but that they shall not call for more than five dollars per share at a time. That no dividence shall be paid on any share till the instalments due on it be paid up. That any person may pay up the whole or any part of his instalments before they are due, and receive dividends on them; and that the bank may go into operation as soon as the second instalment of four dollars a share is paid up. It is supposed that three millions of dollars are not too large a sum for the capital of a bank that is to lend on mortgage to all the freeholders of Maryland, who are in want of money, which state is supposed to contain between seven and eight millions of acres of land, the greater part of which is illprovided with necessary buildings and stock, and is in great need of improvement.

11. In order to accommodate all descriptions of freeholders, it is proposed to limit the sums which the bank may lend, according to the extent of the capital paid in; and that when less than two millions of dollars have been paid, the bank shad not lend more than five thousaif dollars; that when more than two millions, and less than three millions, have been paid, the bank shall not lend more than ten thousand dollars; and that when the whole capital of three millions is

one person. That the mode of obtaining money from the bank shall be this: The person wishing to borrow shall inform the eastier of the bank, in writing, at least one month before he wants the money, of the sum he wishes to borrow, of the names, number of acres, and situation of the land he proposes to mortgage to the bank, with reference to persons in the neighbourhood who know the land-the cashier shall lay this application before the president and directors of the bank, at the next meeting, who shall without delay make inquiry of persons in whom they can confide, as to the value of the land, and shall direct the cashier to inform the applicant that he must lay his title deeds before a lawyer, who lives in the neighbourhood of the county court where the deeds are recorded, and who is employed by the bank for that purpose, who will inquire into the validity of the title to the land. When the bank is informed by their agent that the title to the land is good, and the president and directors are satisfied that it is of four times the value of the sum to be lent, they will direct the lawyer to take a mortgage to the bank for the sum to be lent, and have it recorded immediately; and as soon as the bank has received his certifi, ate that the mortgage is recorded, credit will be given to the applicant in the books of the bank for the sum lent, and he may draw for the whole, or any part of it, immediately. Thus any freeholder may obtain money on mortgage of his land without the trouble of going out of his own neighbourhood. 12. The commercial banks lend

money on promissory notes with an and orser, payable in sixty days, a mode of borrowing which (though it may be suited to commercial men in other) is not at all adapted to the arcumstances of farmers, who, it they want money at all, want it for a longer term than sixty days; and the mortgage of a freehold estate being of itself a sufficient security for the payment of the money bor rowed, a freeholder ought not to be required to find the additional security of an endorser, nor ought one man to subject himself to the inconvenience of endorsing for another when the land of the borrower alone is a sulicient security. It is there fore proposed that the freeholders bank shail lend money on mortgage for the term of five years, the interest to be seven per cent, per anuma, payable quarterly, and the principal to be paid off by instalments, one fifth at the end of three years, another fifth at the end of four years, and the remaining three fifths at the enforthe term; and that the borrower shall be at liberty to pay off the whole, or any part of the primipal, without previous notice, whenever he phases.

13. The interest and principal shall be paid either in specie, or in the notes of this bank, and the remittance of the interest and principal may be made to the bank by cutting the notes of this bank in two. and sending one half by the post. directed to the cashier, who will acknowledge the receipt of them by letter; upon the receipt of whose letter the other half may be sent without any risque of loss or robbery. This will bring the notes of the bank into demand, and increase its profits.

14. As this bank is intended for the benefit of the freeholders of the state, and not for the promotion of commerce, it ought not to be established in the city of Baltimore; but Annapolis being the most central situation, from which there is an easy communication with the eastern shore, is the best place that could be selected; and as the notes of this bank are intended to have a more general circulation through the whole state, than could be expected of the notes of a branch bank, and the appointment of branch banks would promote little local interests instead of the general good, and be attended also with great expense, it is conceived that there ought to be none of this description. Annapolis being also the seat of the state government is the fittest place for a bank whose operations extend through the whole state.

15. As this bank is intended exlusively for the benefit of freeholders, and no foreigner is capable of holding land, it is a necessary consequence, that no foreigner should have any participation in an institution that concerns the landed interest only; for which reason no foreigner ought to hold stock in this bank, nor ought any but native citizens, or citizens of the United States at the

president of, or a director or officer, in the same; nor ought any man engaged in commerce, trade or manufactures, or who resides in a large commercial city, to be eligible to those stations, as such persons might have an interest in changing the bank from the accommodation of farmers to that of persons engaged in commerce.

16. It is proposed that the government of the freeholders bank be vested in a president and eight directors, to be elected by the stockholders, and that there be a cashier, teller, and other officers, to be appointed by the president and directors, and removeable by them. As the offices of president and directors of this bank are of great trust and responsibility, and will require considerable labour, attention, and the strictest impartiality in the execut en of them it will be all important to the interest of the stockholders. and the freeholders of the state in general, that men of skill, integrity and ap; ation, should be induced to accept them; for this purpose it is contemplated to allow them salaries adequate to the trouble which they will incur, and suffer them to continue in office during their good behaviour; this is most likely to be done by vesting the election of them in the stockholders, as the persons most interested in the welfare of the institution, and by allowing them to be re-elected without any rotation. which makes a certain number go out at every election, and by not having any of the directors appointed by the legislature, as in some of the commercial banks, such appointments being frequently made through party interest, and very improper persons selected.

17. In order that the management of the bank may be confided to those who feel the deepest interest in its concerns, it is proposed that the president and directors shall be stockholders earh, to the amount of one hundred shares, which stock they shall not have power to sell while they continue in the direction, but it shall be kept by the bank as a security for their good conduct; if however they hold more than one hundred shares, they may dispose of all above that numucr. The expediency of this regucation is proved by what has happened in some of the commercial banks, where men who hold very little stock have been chosen directors, and have made probtable jobs for themselves, and some of their friends, by purchasing at a great expense large lots for the scites of the banks, and erecting thereon great and expensive buildings, in a very and taste, under pretence of oracmenting he city. It is very obvious that conduct of this kind must be extremely prepulicial to the stockholders, as a considerable partion of their capital is laid out in these useless buildings, and thereby ren dered wholly unproductive.

18. In the commercial banks the directors have no salaries as a compensation for their trouble; but they are allowed to take loans from the bank to a certain amount (27,000 dollars for instance.) This facility of obtaining loans is an inducement to the great merchants and speculators to get themselves, landed interest will become quite inand their friends chosen directors for notwithstanding the amount which the bank may lend to a director is limited to a certain sum, yet these great merchants and speculators often contrive to procure from the banks far greater sums than are allowed by their regulations. A solitary example is sufficient to shew how easily the amount which the directors are permitted by law to borrow may be greatly exceeded. In one of the Baltimore banks whose capital is only 300,000 dollars, a single director borrowed 120,000 dollars, and he and another gentleman who was a director obtained from this bank at one time loans to the amount of two thirds of its capital. These large sums lent to particular favourites is one principal cause of the great difficulty which men in moderate circumstaces in Baltimore find in obtaining money from the banks, their whole capital being exhausted by loans to a few men of overgrown fortunes. To avoid the inconveniencies which must result from the directors and officers borrowing the money of the bank, it is proposed that the president, directors and officers, of the Freeholders Bank, shall not be capable of borrowing any money therefrom, but that instead thereof, the sum of three quarters per cent. on all money lent be allowed for the yearly expenses of the

establishment, to be capable of being | be paid out of that sum to the cash ier and inferior officers, and that what remains of that sum after paying all these expenses, be divided into twelve parts, and that each of the directors have one part, and the president and cashier two parts each. This mode of compensation will make the president, directors and cashier, upon whose good management the success of the institution very much depends, diligent and attentive to its welfare, as their profits will increase with the profits of the bank, and they will be paid in proportion to the business which they do. When the whole capital is lent out, the empluments of the president, directors and cashier, will be considerable, but not more than men of integrity, skill and application, ought to receive for giving much of their time and labour for the benefit of the institution. The office of a director of the Freeholders Bank will require more time and labour than that of a director of a commercial bank, for he must make it his business to be informed of the value of the lands owned by applicants for loans; for which purpose there ought to be no. part of the state with which some one of the directors does not hold correspondence. 19. I shall now mention some of

the advantages which will arise from

the establishment of a Freeholders Bank upon the plan proposed. A farmer will be able to borrow what money he wants for the cultivation and improvement of his land, without going far from his own neighbourhood, without the necessity of asking the loan of money as a fayour, without putting himselfunder an obligation to any of his friends in consequence of their endorsing for him, and therefore without being required to endorse for them. He will obtain the money for as long a term as he ought in prudence to desire; he can make remittance of the interest when due by the post; he will be able to buy any thing he wants for the cultivation of his land, as negroes, horses, cattle, clover. plaister, &c. He can repair his old buildings, and erect new ones; he will be under no necessity, in order to get a little money, to pay taxes, or for any other purpose, to sell any part of his land, or his negroes, or his stock, or to take his servants from the work they ought to be employed in, to cut wood, threshout grain, or pack tobacco, to be sent to market in a hurry. He will be able to borrow money to set his son up in business, of to give a portion to his daughter, without being forced to sacrifice his property. In case his own land is improved, he may buy any small piece of wood or other land that joins ois own, and is onvenient for him to possess. He will be under no necessity of asking as a favour credit at a country store, but on the contrary paying ready noncy for every thing he buys, he will be a well ome customer, and be enabled to purchase the articles be may want at a lower price. The country storekeepers being paid ready money by those who deal with them will be able to pay ready money for the goods they buy, will buy them cheaper, will contract no debts, and will become independent of the merchants in towns. The dependent of the commercial. The freeholders will become industrious independent and rich. They will be able to give their children good educations; good schools will be established in every neighbourhood, with libraries and agricultural socicties. The state of society will be greatly improved, and the country highly cultivated. The city of Baltimore will also be greatly bencfitted by this bank, the lands being better cultivated a greater quantity of produce will be offered for sale, and the land owners being richer their consumption of goods will be

The following scheme of a bank for supplying the freeholders of the state of Maryland with money on the mortgage of their land, is submitted to the consideration of the people, to be proposed at the next session of the legislature, with such alterations and improvements as may be thought proper.

I. The bank to be called The Freeholders Bank of the State of Maryland, to be in the city of Annapolis, with power to buy and hold a lot and house in that city for the place of the bank, and to have no branches.

11. The capital of the bank shall consist of three millions of dollars. to be divided into thirty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, paid, the bank shall not lend more time of the passing of the law for its institution, and that fixed salaries one as soon as the second instal-

in, and an much more dent and directors shall the dent, shall be lent to the te in the different counties in 0 on mortgage of their lands, money shall be lent an the acof the stock of this bank, the security of houses or lo

freehold lands in the county. No more shall be less one person than one fourth value of the land mortgaged in bank at a moderate valuation

V. When less than two mil of the capital are paul in the le shall not lend to any one per more than \$ 5000, when me two millions and less than thrown lions are paid in, the bank shalls lend to any oneperson more to \$ 10,000, and when the whole tal of three millions are paid the bank shall not lend to any person more than \$ 15,000.

VI. No money shall be lent to person who is engaged in commen or in keeping a store, or in trade or manufacture, on them rity of any land that he mas

VII. No money shall be leaf the security of any estate on w there is a prior mortgage or je

VIII. The interest shall be sen per cent. payable quarterly.

IX. Upon non-payment of interest when due, or upon nonment of the principal, the laid such part thereof as may be ent to pay off the interest, price and all costs, shall be sold vid sixty days, without any pour the director, to lengthen the ti of payment, or dispense with sale of the land, without the form ity of foreclosure, and without a equity of redemption, and then plus, after paying the bank wind due to it, shall be paid to the me gagor or his representatives,

X. None but citizens of the li ted States shall be stockholder this bank, and none but a me citizen, or a citizen of the Uni States at the time of the passing the law for this bank, shall be sident, director, or an officer of bank.

XI. Nine directors shall becha annually by the stockholders, cach stock holder shall have one for each share he holds, as far ten shares, one vote for every shares he holds above ten as in twenty, one vote for every shares he holds above twenty as forty, one vote for every shares he holds above forty as [2] one hundred, and one vote for en twenty shares he holds about torretred. Women and person siding at a distance may vol proxy given to a stockholder. directors shall choose one of imber to be president.

XII. All inquiries concerning title to land, and all correspond relating thereto, shall be at the pense of the party applying will

XIII. The debt due for m lent, and the interest thereon, be paid to this bank in specia notes of this bank.

XIV. The president, dire and officers, of the bank, shall borrow money of the bank or security whatever. .

XV. Three quarters per s per annum for all the maney les the bank shall be allowed for whole expenses of the bank, which all the fixed salaries officers, and other expenses of house shall be paid, and the set shall be divided between the dent, directors and cashier, tain proportions.

XVI. Where a man cannot a safe mortgage of his land count of his wife having and dower in it after his death, the may consent to bar her down the claim of this bank, and consent shall not operate so bar her right of dower against creditor of her husband, except

XVII. The term for which money shall be lent shall be years, the interest payable quely, and the principal to be part by instalments, one fifth at the of three years, one fifth at the of four years, and the result of four years, and the remains three fifths at the end of the but the mortgagor shall be at to pay off the whole, or any part of the whole, or any p the principal, without any prenotice.

XVIII. This bank may deposits in specie, and in not this bank, and if any person keeps an account with this bank pay in any notes of another

bank for th XIX. T shall be sto fone hum tock they ell while t ion, and i ank as a s conduct, bu hat number

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bank for them.

XIX. The president and directors shall be stockholders to the amount of one hundred shares each, which stock they shall not have power to self while they continue in the direction, and it shall be kept by the ank as a security for their good conduct, but if they have more than he hundred they may sell all above that number.

A FREEHOLDER.

The following Gentlemen were to lected on Monday last Directors of the Farmers Bank of Mary land for the ensuing year. or Annapolis and Anne-Arundel

County. Thomas Harris, Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynadier, James Shaw. Henry H. Chapman, Virgil Maxcy.

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Joseph Harris - St. Mary's coun-Philip Steuart-Charles county.

Jos ph Wilkinson-Calvert counloin C. Herbert-Prince-Georg-

Thos. Davis - Montgomery coun-

Richd. Brooke-Frederick coun-

John T. Mason-Washington

Ro er Perry-Allegany county. Thomas Harwood, of Richd .di nore county. Henry Dorsey-Harford coun-

or the Branch Bank at Frederick. town.

John Tyler, John M.Pherson, George Baer, John Grahame. William Ross, Thomas Hawkins. Richard Potts, Henry Kemp, and Joseph Smith.

PRESIDENT'S- POUR.

Concord, July 22. On Friday morning at 5 o'clock, express brought the first intellince, that between 12 and 2 clock the President would arrive Concord. The shortness of the tice prevented much of the depastration of respect intended the occasion. Immediate prerations were made for his recepa. All jealousies and party feelgs were laid aside, and the while lage moved with the greatest ity and with perfect unanimity r. Barker's Inn was immediately rnished as handsomely as was in of cavalry, in elegant uniform, peeded to Chichester, a distance six miles, on the Portsmouth Inpike, to receive the President. The excessive heat of the gy vented his arrival until 3 o'clow. then came accompanied by briger General Milier, the Newmpshire hero, and his private retary Mr. Mason, and was restfully received by the Commitof arrangements and other gennen assembled. After taking e refreshment, he proceeded to ds Concord, escorted by the cary, and followed by the commitof arrangements and others. approach to the town was annced by nineteen discharges of llery, which was stationed at south end of the village. Upon crossing the Merrimack at the er bridge, he was received, with tations, by a large and respece company of inhabitants paf his land d on horseback in two lines, ugh which he placed. The is death, the nted citizens then closed in and r her down wed in procession. The whole ed through the street, a disoperate so e of a mile and a half, amidst a ower against t concourse of spectators.

hen in sight of Parker's Inn. President and suite alighted, accompanied by the committee Frangements, were conducted igh two long lines of citizens ot, who saluted him as he passthen through two lines of ben one and two hundred chilone line consisting of boys he other of girls; then through Long's company of Light Iny, in elegant uniform, who paid the military salutations with ct skill; and thence to his ngs, where a great number of to him. During this time

it shall not be given for thom as | on foot, and with the artillery and | music, consisting of amateurs, who for ish paid, until this bank has infantry, paraded in a handsome served specie, or the notes of this style, near a stage about four feet high, erected under venerable elms in front of the lun, which was covered with carpets, furnished with chairs, and tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. In the rear of the military, a wast concourse of citizens from this and the neighboring towns assembled, The windows of every house were crouded with ladies. The President was then conducted, by the committee, to the stage, and after being seated a few moments, he was greeted with the Yankee salute of three times three cheers, with most animated clapping of hands in the intervals. After this hearty greetins, the chairman of the committee, the hon. Mr. Thompson, made the following ADDRESS:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

STATES. SIR-Permit us, as the organ of the citizens of Concord, to express the high satisfaction we feel in beholding the President of the United States in our village, and in having an opportunity present you our most respectfo acknowledgments for this distinguished honour. All hearts sir, bid you welcome.

We deem it a peculiarly happy circumstance, that in discharging the important duties of examining the works of defence on our extensive lines, you witness universal eagerness and cordiality in the salutations you receive in every place you visit. Upon this auspicious occasion party feelings are buried, and buried we would hope forever. A new era we trust is commencing. The leading measures of the general government accord remarkably with the views and principles of all parties. And your private as well. as public character furnish us a pledge that you will endeavour to make your administration a blessing to our country-We pray God to grant you success, and have you in his holy keeping.

Accept sir, our best wishes that your present tour may be eminently useful to the nation, both in af-fording them security against their enemies, and union amongst themscives.

THO. W. THOMPSON. In behalf of the Committe.

[To which the President replied verbally in a very appropriate and acceptable manner, (which being delivered extempore, is not in our power to lay before our readers) in which he observed, that he should take a time of leisure to answer in a formal manner, which answer we expect to be enabled to present next week.]

The aduress and reply were followed by three times three animatpower of the inhabitants. At led cheers. The President then o'clock the committee of ar. withdrew into the house .- An elengements, preceded by a compa- gant dinner was provided. The table and rooms were decorated in a neat and appropriate style. The committee of arrangemen's and several other gentlemen had the honor of dining with the l'resident and suite.

> About 8 o'clock in the evening the President and suite were conducted by the committee to the Meeting House, which is very spaclous, and which was lighted and decorated in a style highly creditable to the taste and judgment of the Ladies. In fruit of the pulpit was erected a single-covered with carpets; upon which sat the President, suite, and committee.. The house was completely filled with ladies and gentlemen. About one hundred singers performed a number of select and other pieces of sacred music, in a style of excel-

lence seldom surpassed. The following morning the President devoted to business. About noon he called upon Mrs. Sparhawk, Lady of the Secretary of the State. At four he did the hon. Thomas W. Thompson the honour to dine with him. Brigadier General Miller, Mr. Hson, the Prest-dent's private Superary, and Geo. Sullivan, Esq. of Boston, were of

the party. After dinner the Company repaired to the Canal-landing, where two boats were in readiness, with awnings and tasteful decorations, through the civility of John L. Sullivan Esq. of Boston, who sent decorations for the purpose. About fifry ladies and gentlemen were in each boat. Upon the embarkation of the President, suite and compa ny, the boats glided smoothly down a most beautiful part of the river. The weather was fine, and the scerincipal gentlemen were intro- nery delightful. In the boat following that in which the President | the people to preside over its des Walry dismounted and formed sailed was a band of instrumental tinies.

performed a great number of excel-lent airs and marches, very much to the satisfaction of the best judges. The boats were provided with refreshments. After sailing about three miles down the river, the boats arrived at Bow Canal and locks; through the whole of which the boat in which the President was, passed. The boat then repassed the locks to a convenient lauding place, where the President and suite debarked, took their carriages, and returned to town; and honoured Mrs. W. A. Kent with their company at sea.

On the Sabbath, the President attended public worship at the Rev. Dr. M'Farland's Meeting

On Monday morning, the young gentlemen who composed the band of instrumental music, understanding that the President would leave town at half past five in the morning, took the liberty to awake him at half past four, by playing a few airs and marches under his window. Between six and seven o'clock, after the gentlemen of the town had taken respectful leave of him, the President left town for Hanover on his way to Plattsburgh; and was accompanied to Boscawen by the

Committee of Arrangements.

No accident took plan and such was the felicity of the arrangements, that not the least umbrage was given to any one. "The roses red and white" united on this joyous occasion. All were highly gratified, and the President appeared to partake equally with his fellow citizens in the general satisfaction. He repeatedly expressed a lively sense of the kindness and cordiality with which he was treat-

While here he took occasion to examine the State-house, now building, and had opportunity to observe the delight ul and superior agricultural advantages, and natural seenery which this town affords, and which must have been peculiarly grateful to him after having been so long confined to the tedious sameness of seaports, and sea coast. He manifested his respect for New Hampshire, by tarrying so long here in the capital, and especially by his evident predisposition to be pleased, and the satisfaction he expressed. May his tour be prosperous, and he continue to be, as he now is, the head of the nation, and not of a party.

From the Boston Centinel, July 23. The President's tour in Maine.

At York, he was greeted with a salute of artillery and the ringing of the bell, and met by a committee of the town, headed by the venerable judge Sewall, (commissioned by Washington as first district judge of Maine,) who made an exdent, in which he adverted to the first settlement of the town by I erdinando Georges: and remarked on the novelty and high satisfaction of the citizens in seeing the first magistrate of the United States among

In answer, the president respond ed to the expressions of a peraonal nature with much feeling-nosiced, with evident marks of pleasure, the historic incidents narrated by the judge, and declared his gratification in the interview with a patriot thus covered with years, in the vigorous exercise of his mental faculties.

KENNEBUNK.

About 11 o'clock he was met (five miles from Kennebunk) by a committee of that town, who repeated the welcome to the district. He was then escorted by a squadron of cavalry, a cavalcade of militia officers, & citizens to Kennebunk, was received under a martial salute, and the ringing of the bell; and, on entering the inn, was again welcomed by loud and repeated cheers.

After refreshment, the chairman of the committee of arrangements, in the presence of a vast crowd of citizens, delivered to him the following address;

The committee designated by the inhabitants of Kennebunk and its vicinity bid you welcome to Maine, and particularly that part of which they reside. The new spectacle of seeing among them the chief magistrate of the union, excites sensations of no ordinary class, and equally evincive of their strong attachment to the government of their choice, and of their high respect for the man who has been called by the voluntary suffrages of

In this visit, air, our sitteens dis-cern your paternal solicitude to make promise to give, it my continued at-yourself acquainted with the vari-ous sentions of the country and the people who inhabit them, and we say I feel that I am bound constantare charged to assure you, that they havels deep interest in the progress and happy termination of your jour-

We congratulate you, sir, upon the present peaceful state of our country, and that your administration of the government commences under circumstances so pleasant to yourself, and auspicious to them ? and we assure you that our citizens have the fullest confidence, that the best interest of the people will be promoted; and their prayers to heaven are, that at some future period, when you shall retire from your present elevated situation, you may receive the acclamations of the whole people, made happy, under an administration marked for its wisdom, its mildness and spirit of conciliati-

G. W. WALLINGSFORD,

in behalf of the committee. The following from an authentic source is given as a correct report of the answer of the president to the address of the inhabitants of Kennebunk :

Mr. Chairman,

Sir-I ask you, and the gentlemen associated with you, to-communicate to the citizens of Kenwebank and its vicinity, my thanks for the friendly reception which they give me, and for those testimo es of respect which they are pleased to manifest for the chief magistrate of the U.S. Be pleased to assure them that, on this, as well as on other similar occasions. I am unable to express my emotions. To behold a free, an enlightened and a high minded people, paying a spontane ous tribute of respect and affection to the man who is elevated to the chief magistracy of a nation, is in itself an imposing spectacle .- To that individual, such a scene, you may well believe, must possess a character of peculiar and appropriate interest-I have never before been so much affected. Such distinguished attentions, such unexpected effusions of regard, as I experience from my fellow-citizens, do indee that into my heart. They make me teel, it possible, a deeper sense of my obligations to devote all my faculties to their service.

It was my wish in the first instance, while on this tour to have devoted my attention exclusively to those public and national objects which I nad in view. But finding that this arragement did not comport with the feelings of my fellow-citizens, I relinquished it. Indeed when I found a disposition so generally manifesting itself, to improve the occasion for a personal interview of the people with the citizen whom their voluntary suffrages had elevated to the highest office in their gift, and through him to exhibit the homage which they feel for the government itself, and the high value which they entertain for its repubhean form, I cheerfully yielded to their wishes. Nor can I ever regret that I have thus afforded myself so many opportunities of seeing and feeling how much we are one people-how strongly the ties by which we are united, do in fac: bind us together, how much we possess, in reality, a community, not only of interest, but of sympathy and affection. I am the more bedto make this remark because you are pleased to express a confident hope that a spirit of mutual conciliation may be one of the blessings which may result from my administration. This, indeed, would be an enfinent blessing, and I pray it may be realized. The United States are certainly the most enlightenes people on earth. We are tapidly advancing in the road to national pre eminence. Nothing but unfon is wanting to make us a great scople. The present time affords the happest pre_ sages that this union is at last consummating. It cannot be otherwise. I daily see greater proofs of it. The further I advance in my progress through the country, the more I perceive that we are all Americans—that we compose but one family—that our regulations will be supported and perpetuated by the united head and patriotism of all. Nothing could give me greater satisfaction than to behold a perfect union among ourselves-an union which, as I before observed, is all we can want to make us powerful and respected -an umon, also which is necessary to rescore to social interfourse its former charms, and to resider our happiness, as a nation, unixed and complete. To pro-

note this desirable result, recom

ly to act. So far as integrity and real are concerned, I can confidently say that I shall not be found wantly; and if I shall fail in the discharge of duty, it shall be from want of judgment. I also hope that I shall be enabled actually to improve all the opportunities, which the station to which I have been called shall afford me, to advance the interest, the honour and the felicity of our beloved country.

Be pleased, Sir, to communicate to the citizens whom you and your associates represent, my best wishes for their individual prosperity & happiness."

Public Sale. By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard M Harwood, esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers will proceed to sell the following property, to

On Friday the third day of October. at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, the plantation on which the said Richard H. Hirwood lately resided, on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles ahove Miloy's Tavern, containing about 412 1 2 acres a land; together with all the crop, there are roads from M'Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Balfimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of heing made equal to any of the Elk-Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient outhouses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. At the same time they will offer five negro men, four women, three boys, and six girls, borses, cattle sheep and hogs, and farming uten-

On Friday the 10th of October. at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, a tract of land called "Bessenton" being in Anne-Arundel county, on which Samuel G. Watkins at present resides containing about 150 acres This land lies on the road from South River Church to the lower part of the county, and is very susceptible of improvement And on Friday the 17th day of October,

at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, parts of several tracts of lands, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 14 acres, being in Charles county, about & or 10 miles below Piscataway.

The above property or any part of it, will be disposed of at private sale if application be made in time. To the purchasers of personal property a credit of four months will be given for all sums not under twenty dollars. The terms to the purchasers of land will be very accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry H. Harwood. Richd. Harwood, of Th Annapolis, Aug 5, 1817.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and the American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above advertisement twice a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this of-

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

I certify, that Noah Duvall, this day, on oath, stated to me one of the justices of the peace for said county, that some three or four years ago, there was left with him (living on the old road from the city of Washington to Bultimore) thirteen boxes of sosp, marked, net weight, No 1, 65; No. 2. 65; 3, 61; 4 62, 5, 64; 6, 61; 7, 65; 8, 101; 9, 85; 10, 104; 11, 103; 12, 102; 13, 89; which he states were left at his house for storage. The one er of the above described property requested to come, prove property, charges, and take it away. On the end of each box is the letter G.

Thomas Worthington, jr. If the above property is not taken away by the 26th day of August next, and all expenses paid, it will on that day be offered at public sale.

Noah Dwoall.

July 31.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county. the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 22d August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at his dwelling-house, near M'Coy's Tavern, the personal estate of Allen Dorsey late of said county, deceased, con-sisting of one Negro Man, horses, cattle, hoge rye in the straw, and other articles too bedious to enumerate. Terms of sale - A credit of six months for all sums above twenty dollars, under that sum, cash; bood with good security with interest from the day of sale will be required. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Archibald Dorsey, adm'r.

bank may fo and in no

From the London Courter. THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN

Who fell at the famous battle of Corunna, in Spain, in 1808.

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral As his corpse to the ramparts we hur-

Not a soldier discharged his farewell

shot, O'er the grave, where our hero we bu-

We buried him darkly at dead of night, The sads with our bayone's turning . By the struggling moonbeam's inisty light,

And the lantern dimly burning

No useless cottin enclosed his breast, Not in sheet nor in shroud we bound him. But-he lay like a warrior taking his

With his martial cloak around him !

Pew and short were the prayers we said.

And we spoke not a word of sorrow. But we stedfastly gazed on the face of the dead

And we bitterly thought of the mor

We thought as we hollowed his narrow And smoothed down his lonely pillow,

That the foe and the stranger would tread oer his read.

And we far away on the billow. Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's

And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him.

But nothing ne'll reck if they let him sleep on In the grave where a Briton has laid

But half of our heavy task was done,

When the clock toll'd the hour for retiring. And we heard the distant random

That the foe was suddenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down, From the field of his fame fresh and

We carved not a line, we raised not a stone.

But left him alone with his glory.

Anne Arundel County Court, April Term, 1817

On application to Anne Arundel County Court by petition in writing of John Deale, of Anne Arundel county praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several sup plements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditor on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Deale having satisfied the said court that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his applicadered and adjudged by the said court that the said John Deale be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be in serted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne Arundel coun ty, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or the said John Deale then and there taking to oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property and to shew cause if any they have, why the said John Deale should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto as prayed. Test,

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home ne gro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman. about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her mir rather light. The above woman ray away from Col. Waring of Mount-Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Balti more, Washington, Annapolis, and Nor folk. Her cloathing not recollected excepting a green stuff frock. Wm, B. Beanes.

Upper Marlbro'?

THE

Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Logislature-a few copies for sale at this office-Price & 1 50. June 26.

Anne-Arandel County Court,

April Term, 1817. On application to Anne Arunde county court, by petition in writing of William Bates, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent, debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the severa supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertein them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Bates having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Ma ryland two years immediately precedng the time of his application; and the sheriff of Anne Arundel county having certified that the said William Bates is in actual confinement for debt only , it is therefore ordered and ad judged, by the said court, that the said William Bates be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing i copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three sucressive months, before the third Mon day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next. for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Bates then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Bates should not have the be nefit of said act and supplement there to, as prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER & CO.

Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general for past fa yours and solicit those who wish to purchase bargains to give their a call as they have just received a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Graceries, China. Liverpool & Glass Ware, Ironmongery & Cattery. Waldren's I'mne Grain and Grass

Paints & Oils. A few hundred bushels of Oats & Corn New Herrings, & New England Pota toes, by the barrel, &c.

LANDS FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the sixteenth of Au gust next, at twelve o'clock, will be ofthred at public sale, at the Buck Tavern. on the Washington road, about three miles from the premises,

Parts of two adjoining Track of

LAND,

Called Water's Lot and Robinhood Fo rest; signate in Anne Arundel county about two miles from Mr Snowden's Iron Works, and near to the Patuxent River. These two parts of the above Tracks of Land centum together six hundre I and fourteen Acres, are equally distant from Bultimore, Washington, and Annapolis, about twenty noles from each. The subscriber has a plat of these lands, and will at his office on Church street, in the city of Baltimore, satisfy any one wanting them, of the goodness of the title, and give all neessary information in relation to them.

25- The terms will be one-fourth cash, the remaining three fourths in 12, 18 and 21 months, without interestshould it rain on the day mentioned these lands will be sold on the next lair day at the same place at 12 o'clock

THOS. L EMORY, Jr. Attorney in fact for EDMUND JENINGS.

State of Maryland, sc. Ange Arandel County, Orphans court July 1, 1817.

On application by petition of Eleanor Child administratrix of Joseph Childs. nne Arundel county, deceased, late of it is ordered that she give the notice re quired by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive week, in the Miryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassareay, Reg. Wills,

r A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given, That sesubscriber of Prince-George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Childs, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, and before the 17th day of September naxt, they may other wise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of July, der my hand this first day of July,

Eleanor Childs, admr'a

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Gevernor of Maridand,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Winsor, Esquire, Sheriff of Mentgomery County, that a certain Negro Man named JACOB, slave of Mr. John C'Neal, who had been committed to the gaol of said county, charged with the murder of his master, has made his escape therefrom And whereas it is the duty of the Executive in the execution of the laws, to endeavor to bring all malefactors to justice-I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council offer a reward of Two Hundred Lollard to any person or persous who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Montgomery County. the said Negro Jacob. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this seventeenth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen. C RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command. NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council Ordered, That the foregoing procla-mation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Ro publican and Telegraph, the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Al legany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton, once a week for six weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council

CITY HOTEL.

THAT WELL KNOWN ESTABLISH-

The Union Tavern & City Ho

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapo is, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER

Who has opened a large and commo dious Tavein, where hoarders and tra veilers will receive the most unremit ted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, when he occupied this establishment formerly, and that he lately moved from, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal attention given, to render them perfectly satisfied; and he invites those who have never witnessed his de sire to please to give him a call, confi dent that if they do so more, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be of fered to his customers, and the great est attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits pubin patronage.

M 1 15

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episco pal Book Society of Maryland for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.

The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Foreiathers Directions for Prayer Bishop Wilson on Family ? Prayer On Baptism.

On the Lord's Supper

State of Maryland, sc. Ange Arundel county, Orphans Court Jung 24, 1817.

On application by petition of Frederick Grunner, administrator of Hen ry Grammer, late of 'Anne Arundel county decrased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for cre ditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of hix successive, weeks in the Maryland Guzette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gastaway, Reg Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is help given,

That the subsc.iber of Anne-Arun del county, bath obtailed from the or-phans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of hienry Gram mer late of Anne Arundry county de ceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to this subscriber, at or before the 20th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of thesaid estated. excluded from all benefit of the paid as day of June, 1817. Given under my hand the 24th

Frederick Grammer, adm' A FEW COPIES OF THE

Laws of Maryland, PASSED DECEMBER SESSION

1816.

May be had at this Office-Price April 10.

LANDS FOR SATE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 ncres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing and has a commodious dwelling horse kitchen, two tobacco-houses stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaister, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms which shall be accommodating, will be made known on

Annapolis The 27. Harber.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 4th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth cost, grey casimere pintaloons, a short fulled cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new oznaburg trow sers, and a good furred hat, besides o ther cloaths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Bal timore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and com-mitted to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get himfigain, shall, if taken in Anne-Arundel county, re ceive 50 dollars, and if out of said

county de above reward. Horalio Ridout. Which Il, Anne-Arundel county, June 15, 1817.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Crasks These lands a bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description There is a large quantity of tirm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small build ings on it. The whole contains between three and four landred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl

In addition to the above lands, the aubscriber will also well the lands adjoining. The whole will contain be tween six and seven hundred acres; a fence of lour or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oys ter creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the

best grazing farms in the state.

J. T. Chase.

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM, Known by the same of the

HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to. James Carroll.

May 15.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath taken out short letters on the estate of John Worthington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them, legally authenticated, & all those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, to

Beale M. Worthington, ex'r. The Editors of the National Intelligencer are requested to publish the a bave advertisement once a week, for 6 weeks, and forward their account to this office for collection. July 10.

Persons travelling to Be will find it much the new Minds road by way of the Min Ferry," formerly Holland's fe which is now kept in good ork which is now kept in good ork and constant attendance, by it and constant attendance, by it ry Johnson and Wm Aras where liquors and howe feed be had, The road between ferry and Baltimore has latel been straightened and impreand is only three miles from ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bri where it intersects the Washing ington turnpike road. Jan. 1, 1817. one years

A 41.56.2

JON

CAURO

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Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the charge ry court of Maryland, the subtribe will offer at public sale, on The the Mist August next, at Friends the real estate of John Westerny, line on West River in Anne-Aroudel conty, and containing 110 acres more er a description of the above land, and presumable persons disposed to par chase will view the same—Terms sale A credit of twelve months, purchaser giving bond with appron security, with interest.

Benjamin Pindell, Trustee. July 31.

Valuable Farm for Sala

The subscriber offers for privates the Farm on which he resides, sires in Anne Arundel county. Il milesto the city of Annapolis, 20 from Wal-ington, and 25 from the city of Bamore; containing 633 acres, nearly sa half of which is standing in fine week and timber There is airredy clem about 30 acres of first rate medland, and nearly as much to clear; bout one hundred acres of the up had is now elemently set in clover, (price pally of this Spring's seeding) up which the plaster has its most mape effect. The dwelling is common and out houses convenient. A furth description is considered unaccount as persons disposed to purchase will course view the property. Possessi may be had this Fall.

Thos. Wm. Hall.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriter of Anne Are del county, hath obtained from the phans court of Anne Arundel county in the state of Maryland, letters mentary on the personal estate of he Wells, sen. late of A A coupty, deseed. All persons having claims again the said deceased, are requested to be in, legally authenticated, and there debted to make immediate payment 2 Susanna ... Susanna Wells, Executive

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained ters of administration or the pepi estate of Allen Dorsey, late of An Arundel county, deceased, reques persons having claims against sale fare to produce them, projectly sale ticated, and those indebted to be

immediate payment. Archibald Dorsey, Admi Zuly 31.

50 Dollars Reward

Ranaway from the subscriber at 26th day of hisy last, living in Li is about 20 years old, about free inches high, stout built and well his right cheek, about as large at mark of two small pox. a black plexion, and on the middle, screen head, his hair is longer than one side He had on when he left he fulled drab doublet and waistcost linen trowsers, white and yellow ed ditto. The subscriber will give ty dollars if secured in gall I get him again, and the above if brought home.

July 242 JOHN WAGN

LAND-FOR SALL

The subscriber will offer at sule, on Friday 15th day of next, if fair, it not the pext his thereafter, a small Farm, conta about 160 acres of land, more lying in Anne Arundel county, Severn and Magothy rivers farm is convenient to Baltime Annapolis markets, also to mill good water, and is a healthy site and contains a smart quantity of lent fruit. This land is product corn, wheat, oats, tobacce, close corn, wheat, oats, tobacce, closis thought by judges that plaster act well on said land; there is enough to support the place; houses are sorry. Persons including purchase are invited to come the property. Terms made know the day. Sale will begin at its Center in

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Executive

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FOR SALL

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Farm, contained, more and county, and the rivers to Baltimans, also to make a healthy site requantity of the production of the pro

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, GRUBON-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price Three Bollars per Annum

June Arundel County Court, April Torm, 1817.

On application to Ange Arundel unty Court by petition in writing of he Deale, of Anne Arundel county. for the benefit of the set for sed at November session eighteen indred and five, and the several supments theretowa schedule of his pro rly, and a list of his creditors, on th, as far as he cap ascertain them. ing annexed to his petition; and the d John Deale having satisfied the d court that he has resided in the ate of Muryland two years immediy proceeding the time of his applica and that he is in actual confinent for debt only ; It is therefore or ed and adjudged by the said court, the said John Deale be discharged m his confinement, and that he, by ming a copy of this order to be in ted in one of the public newspapers the city of Annapolis, once a week three successive months, before the rd Monday of September next, give tice to his creditors to appear before county court of Apric Arundel counon the third Monday of September rustee for their benefit, on the said he Deale then and there taking the th by the said acts prescribed, for deering up his property and to shew use if any they have, why the said an Deale should not have the benefit the said act and supplements thereto

Win. S. Green, Clk.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for dging in gool, or bringing home ne-Sophia, a bright mulatto woman. out eighteen years old, well grown, chas large grey eyes, and her hair ther light. The above woman ranny from Col. Waring of Mountemant, about the 15th June, (of hom I purchased her. She has been ard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. illiam Tillard's near Pig-Point, where is supposed she has been waiting to a passage in the packet to Balti-She has acquaintances in Balti ere, Washington, Annapolis, and Nor ik Her cloathing not recollected cepting a green stuff frock.

II ni. B. Beanes. pper Marlbro'? bept. 26.

ne Arundel County Court, April Term, 1817. application to Anne Arundel

court, by petition in writing of m Bates, of the city of Annapoying for the benefit of the act relief of sundry insolvent debssed at Nevember session eigh ndred and five, and the several ents thereto, on the terms menthe said acts, a schedule of property, and list of his creditors outh, as far as he can ascertain them, g andexed to his petition, and the William Bates having satisfied the court, by competent testimony, the has resided in the state of Mathe has resided in the state of Maand two years immediately precedthe time of his application; and
sheriff of Anne-Arundel county
ving certified that the said William
tes is in actual confinement for debt
y; it is therefore ordered and adged, by the said court, that the said
fliam Bates be discharged from his
flooment, and that he, by causing a
y of this order to be inserted in one
the public newspapers in the city of
napolis, once a work for three sucive months, before the third Monof September next, give notice to
creditors to appear before the counsourt of Anne-Arun el county, on
third Monday of September next,
the purpose of recommending a
use for their benefit on the said
liam Bates then and bere taking
oath by the said acts prescribed, for
vering up his property, and to show
te, if any they have, with the said
liam Bates should not have the bedie said act and supplement thereas prayed.
Test Test.

Wm. S. Green,

THE otes and Proceedings the last Legislature—a, few copies sale at this office—Price \$ 1, 50. une 26.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER & CO.

Return their thanks to their triends and the public in general for past fa-vours, and solicit these who wish to purchase bargains to give them a call, as they have just received a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Liverpool & Glass Ware, Ironmangery & Cutlery. Waldren's Frime Grain and Grass Sythes.

Paints & Oils. A few hundred bushels of Oats & Corn New Harrings, & New England Potstoes, by the barrel, &c.

LANDS FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the sixteenth of August next, at twelve o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at the Buck Tavern, on the Washington road, about three miles from the premises,
Parts of two adjuning Tracts of

LAND,

Called Water's Lot and Robinhood Forest; situate in Awne-Arundel county, about two miles from Mr. Snowden's Iron Works, and near to the Patuxent River. These two parts of the above Tracts of Land contain together six hundred and fourteen Acres, are equal-ly distantifroin Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis, about twenty miles from each. The subscriber has a plat of these lands, and will at his office on Church-street, in the city of Bultimore,

cessary information in relation to them. 87- The terms will be one-fourth cash, the remaining three-fourths in 12, 18 and 24 months, without interestshould it rain on the day mentioned these lands will be sold on the next fair day at the same place at 12 o'clock.

satisfy any one wanting them, of the

goodness of the title, and give all ne-

THOS. L. EMORY, Ir. Attorney in fact for EDMUND JENINGS.

By His Excellency, Churles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of

Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION. "Whereas it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Winsor, Esquire, Sheriff of Montgomery County, that a certain Negro Man named JACOB, slave of Mr. John C'Neal, who had been committed to the gaol of said county, charged with the murder of his master, has made his escape therefrom. And whereas it is the duty of the Executive in the execution of the laws, to endeavor to bring all malefactors to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council ofter a reward of Two Hundred Lollars to any person er persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Montgomery County, Sheriff of Montgomery County, that a certain Negro Man named JACOB, to the Sheriff of Montgomery County, the said Negro Jacob. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this seventeenth day of July eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C RIDGELY, of Hampt. By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY

Clerk of the Council Ordered, That the foregoing procla-mation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Re publican and Telegraph, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton, once a week for six weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arun del county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Wells, sen, late of A. county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring in, legally authenticated, and those in debted to make immediate pays ent, to

Susanna Wells, Executive apolis, July 31.

Chancery Sale.

y virtue of a decree of the chance ry conet of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 21st August next, at Friendship, the real state of John Westensy, lying on West Aiver in Anne-Arundel county, and commining 110 acres mere or less. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above land, as it is presumable persons disposed to purchase will view the same—Terms of sale—A credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved accurity, with interest.

Henjumin Pindell, Trustee. get of Maryland, the subscriber

CITY HOTEL.

MENT. The Union Tweern & City Ho-

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER.

Who has opened a large and commo-dious Tavern, where boarders and travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their opatom, when he occupied this establishment formerly, and that he lately moved from, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal attention given, to render them perfectly satisfied; and he invites those who have never witnessed his de sire to please to give him a call, confi dent that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be of fered to his customers, and the great est attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits pub lie patronage.

May 15.

To Travellers. 2

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and, best goad by way of the " Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order. and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washingington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817 one year.

aluable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for private sale. the farm on which he resides, situate in Anne-Arundel county, 11 miles from as persons disposed to furchase will of course view the property. Possession may be had this Fall. Thos. Ilyn. Hall.

July 31.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth cost, gray casimere pantaloons, a short fulled cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new oznaburg trowsers, and a good furred hat, besides o ther cloaths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Bal-timore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and com-mitted to jail. Whoever, approbends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get himlagain, shall, if taken in Anne-Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Horutio Ridout. hitehall, Anne-Arundel county, June 15, 1817.

That most Valuable and Highly improped FARM, Known by the name of the

HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

James Garroll-

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, eigher of the two following by ma, lying on the head of South River, in Agneon the head of South River, in Agne-Arandel county, to wil: A Trust of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tohacco, and the improvements, consisting or an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tohacco house and quarter all lately tobaced house and quarter, all lately erested, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaister, and from their nealthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view sile. On Friday the 10th of percent, mises. The terms, which shall be acc. On Friday the 10th of percent, if well be made known on at the hour of 11 in the morning, if application to Jno. T. Barber.

Annapolis, March 27.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks These lands a-bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description . There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow, at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowt

In addition to the above fands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Ovster creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole and This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made sone of the best grazing farms in the state

March 27. 38 J. T. Chase.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 26th day of May last, living in Liberty. town, Frederick county, Maryland, a negro man named CHARLES, who calls himself Charles Warfield. He inches high, stout built and well made, has a small scar on the upper part of his right cheek, about as large as the mark of two small pox, a black com-plexion, and on the middle, across his head, his hair is longer than on either side He had on when he left home, a fulled drab doublet and waistcoat, tow linen trowsers, white and yellow striped ditto. The subscriber will give forty dollars if secured in gaol so that I get him again and the above reward if brought home. JOHN WAGNER.

LAND-FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, or Friday 15th day of August next, if hir, if not the next fair day thereafter, small Farm, containing about 160 acres of land, more or less, about 160 acces of land, more or less, lying in Anne Arandel county; between Severn and Magothy rivers. This farm is convenied to Baltimore and Annapolis market, also to mill; has good water, and is a healthy situation, and contains a smart quantity of excellent fruit. This land is productive of corn, wheat oats, tobacca, clover, and is thought by judges that plaster would act well on said land; there is timber enough to support the place; but the houses are sorry. Personsinclined to purchase are invited to come and see the property. Terms made nown on the day. Sale will begin at 11 'clock.

George Wats.

July 24, 1817.

July 24, 1817

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained let-ters of a limin tration on the personal estate of Allen Dovsey, late of Anno-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to produce them, properly authoriticated, and those index of to make immediate payment.

By virtue of a deed of trust for Richard H. Harwood, say, of the o of Annapolis, the subscribers will p seed to sell the following property, to

On Friday the thurs may by at the hour of M in the morning, fair, if not the next fair day, they we take premises, the plantation offer on the promises, the plantation which the said Richard H. Harve lately resided, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, about three miles a Arunal county, about three miles above M Coy's Tavern, containing shout 412 1-2 acres of land, together with all the crop thereon; the roads from M Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that this land is expable of being made edual to any of the Elfebeing made equal to any of the Elle-Ridge tands. There are on it a good dwelling hopse, and convenient outcellent water very near the house, and an ice house. "At the same time they will offer five negro men, four women, three boys, and six girls, horses; cat-Me, sheep and hogs, and farming uten-

fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, a tract of land called "Bessenton," being in Anna-Arundel county, on which Samuel C. Watkins at present resides, containing about 150 acres. This land lies on the road from South River Church to the lower part of the county, and is very susceptible of improvement. And on Friday the 17th day of Octo-

ber, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, parts of several tracts of lands, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1-4 acres, being in Charles county, about 8 or 10 miles below Piscataway.

The above property or any part of it, will be disposed of at private sale if application be made in time. To the purchasers of personal property a credit of four months will be given for all sums not under twenty dollars. The terms to the purchasers of land will be very accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry H. Harwood, Richd. Harwood, of Thos. Annapolis, Aug. 5, 1817.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and the American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above advertisement twice a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this of-

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

I coulfy, that Nonh Duvall, this day, on oath stated to me one of the justices of the peace for said county, that some three or four years ago, there was left with him (living on the old road from the city of Washington toroad from the city of Washington to-Baltimore) thereen boxes of soap, marked, net weight, No. 1, 65; No. 2, 65; 3, 64; 4, 62, 5, 64; 6, 61; 7, 65; 8, 104; 9, 83, 10, 104; 11, 103; 12, 102; 13, 89; which he states were left at his house for storage. The owner of the above deserthed property, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it a ray. On the end of each box is the letter G.

Thomas Worthington, jr.

If the above property is not taken away by the 26th day of August next, and all expenses paid, it will on that

day be offered at public sale.

Noah D Noah Dur

Public Sale.

Bowirtue of an order from the orphans fourt of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 22d August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at his dwelling bease, near M'Coy's Tavern, the personal estate of Allen Dorsey, late of said county, deceased, con, sisting of one Negro Man, horses, estate, hogs, rye in the straw, and other articles too tedious to enumerate, Terms of sale—A credit of six months for all sums above twenty dollars, under that sum, cash; bond with good security with interest from he day of sale will be required. Sale o connence at 11 o'clock, A.M. on Friday the 22d August next, if fair, nience at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Archibald Dorsey, adm

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcoj pal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.

The Good Old Way or the? Religiou of our Foreighbers Directions for Prayer Bishop Wilson on Family ?

Prayer

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Anhapons, Thursday, August 44

COMMUNICATION. FORT SEVERN.

The improvements recently made at this garrison, while they manifest a determinati on on the part of the general government to render it a permanent institution, afford at the same time a pleasing evidence of the enterprice, the taste and the intelligence, of the commanding officer. Under the su-perintendance, and by the indefatigable ex-ections of Capt. James Reed, Port Severn has been put into a state of the most com plete military under; and the various buildings connected with it, fogether with the territory appertaining to it, have been improved and embellished with a degree of ritorious officer. Much praise is also due to the other officers attached to Captain Reed's command-Lieutenants Bache and

The order and discipline which are main tained at the garrison, and which it may with confidence he asserted are no where excelled, constitute the best evidence of the professional qualifications of its officers while the orbanity of their manne a, and the correctness of their depo iment evince that to the character of they dher they une that of the gentles at I has been intimat ed that Fort Midson, which is somed on the other side of the rive, and when hafor some time been abundoned, is also in mediately to be put into a state of complete order. It is believed that the cause which rendered this place in it day on he is model to bling up of the pool in the ricinity, which can be done who had trouble or expense, would no do be a loc tion so elevated could be reade of a social thy but by the patersention of some surgeneral procuments each south a prowards improving their property in this capital much to be laminted that the state vernment should not have been and exceed by their example. The it atom of the inof Fort Severn, and it a buildings, presents to the eye of the specialist a confess, much to the prejudice of the farmer It is to be hoped that the unpursance which the sene ral government seem to attach to their property here, will induce the next legislating to attach some value to the which belongs to the state, and that influenced by the sime enlightened policy, they will make a liberal appropriation for the repair and controls

Appoi tments by the Executive of Miryland, August 11. 1817.

The Hon. ALTXANDER C. MA. RUDER. Associate Judge of the third Judicial Dis trick of Maryland, rice the Hon Richard II

Harwood, resigned.
Semant Lementon. Esq. Not by Public for the Side of May land, to reside in the city of Bidmon source Gen. Joseph Sterett,

who would not accept
Daniel Bollard, Judge of the Orphans
Court, for Someriet, rice J. Stenart, d.
John Mollen, y. Judge of the Orphans
Court Allegany, rice R. Newman, renga-

Elias Howard Harding, Justice of the

Percetor Freierick county
Thomas J. Borne and John W. Bordles,
Justices on the Peace for Anne Arundel

. He nade wand Mr Mige de wo not are of the appointment

Destrutive Rain.

The raid on Sa irday last appears to have been more executive than wir amazined The account of it is am some ovet of this county, especially the Fur. of Patris, ent. when we except those i.ou. Baltimore are more distance, either any which have yet The Fork of Progrent redaid by a gen le

and develation, therefore to the ever and sickening to the heart of the behalfer. The rain there, was accompanied by a heart of wind, and in their united strength flow swept before their bourse, forces and timber. What is still home to be lamented. young lady of about 17 or 18 years of ago, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Cowman, was filled by the fall of a heavy piece of timber from a house, while locked in the embrace of her brother, who was exerting him elito preserve her from the raging element.

The fenging has been so completely car

ried off, that the flourishing crops which a few days before promised a rich reward to the toil of the husband han, in many places lay exposed to the intual of the cuttle, so that to prese we a part of slem it will be no ceasing to remove the little maining lence, uno protect with it such portion of the crup as it will be found sufficient to enclose. leaving the other to the use of the cattle

The intelligence which has been received from Centreville on the Eastern Shore, represent it as having been destructing these, particularly to the mills. The small town of Bladensburg, in Prince George's county, it has been said, but we know not how contents. rectly, was almost entirely covered by the overflowing of the Lastern Branch. It , also reported that considerable damage has been done by it in the upper part of this county. In this city has injury has been sustained, though the quantity of rain which fell here was very great.

It is seriously tared, that much damage

has been done in places not yet heard from, and that many included by circumstance; remain yet to be recorded.

The foreral republicans of Darehrster, with their acquistomed zeid, have nominated their andidates to represent them the Legislature.

John Quincy Adams.

His excellency John Quincy Adams, late minister plenipotentiary from this country to the Court of St. James, and lately appointed Secretary of State of the U State. with his family, arrived safe at New-York on the out inst. in 48 days from London. Just previous to Mr. Adams' leaving c reular addressed to His Majesty Commissioners of the Customs, was put in his possession; it informs them that the im portation into Great Britain of corn, grain, meal, flour and rice, in any ship and from any country, will be permitted until the 14th November, 1817.

Another 74 about to be built.

The New York papers say, that govern-ment has contracted for brilding another seventy four gun-ship, and that preparations are now making to lay the keel in the navyvard at that place.

Sir Gregor McGregor.

Accounts from Amelia Island to the 5th nstant, mention that Gen. M. Gregor and his forces still remained at that island, where was likely they would continue till the acrival of reinforcements, which were daily expected, when it was believed they would proceed to the attack of St. Augustine, the capital of East Florida; a fortified town, containing a population of about 3000. The Island was attacked on the 4th at 11 u/clock at night by the Royalists, who it is presum ed were repulsed, as the Patriot flog was seen flying the next day

Arrival of Specie.

The British for are Inconstant, Captain Sir James You, storved off New York on the 6th inction, from Kingston, (Jam.) via Havanna, with two mollions two mindred and fifty five thomes in dollars on board... \$ 105,000 of this so o is said to be for the United States Game | 5 000 for indicaduals. and the remainder for Lagland

The Frig de Cougress.

The following account of the arrival of " a ted Sates frient Congress at Port a . P mee is from an officer attached to her The tight Congress, communical by Captain Maris, armed at Portan Prince the 171 of J. 1. she came into port in hand gives and returned by the assenal Mirrie and his offices would on Provident Petros the next dise, and were much present with the most digoity of as denot rent. The added expressed the greater pleasure he relian beholding for the first term an American frigate in his port. I may fund the the absence of Mr. Taylor could be consul, presented and de war ive negotia ion on the object of the fire but the marked accommon of the president in small matters aufliciently shew to the value he placed on the friendship of the United States. The officers of government that should the findate were greatly placed with herappearance. In short, the wild not have made a happier choice - his polite deportment to all, and his great ser ence in his problem on, will produce that respect to the which it is so it the entitled of The forgate left there on the 27th Jul for

the Cipe, with Mr. Tyler, miss ter, on hoard, to make the necessary defined his from Christophe

Bullimore. August 11.

AWFUL CALAMITY We find it our painful duty to record the most awful and desolating occurrence which has ever hetallen the city of Baltimere. The rain which commenced on Friday night in creased on Saturday morning to a torrent and continued with little omission until about 12 o'clock on that day Jones Fulls, which treeties the water difeharged from the able heighth in the morning, and by th of the mental acceptance was sufficient was sufficient to the appalling beight of from 15 to 2% feet above the common level of the stream, thereby overflowing its banks, and correcty moundaing by acceptant the city in the seconds of the talls.—The convenience of the stream. his microcated the were truly iwful, and it ruled with the most destrucive effect. The upper wooden bridge wa west entire t om the abutments, and lode ed a short distance above the next lower ralge, which conses at the intersection of dath oreet This oridge, also known by the name of Final's Bodge, was a impletely out to additional through them and driven against Oly see Bilge, where it was accessed. by hard sprage of a strong wooden bridge nest as wide as the stream itself, and by the rectinulation of timber, wood, house, ber which i arreved in their contre, the coannel of the Fals was blocked up. This o carjoned the water to stek a new

-1 formed one by forcing through the lots at the west end of F sh street, down which sticet it rushed to Gay street, from thence across to F ederick and Harron streets down Harrison street to Market st. pet across Market street, down Market Space on both sides, and into the docks. Phrough these streets and through the late and proprity between them and the falls, the water perty between them and the tail, the water rushed with an overwhelmin lorce. The while section of the city lord to railed the Meadow, was under water, a also, S. Frederick, from Second street to the wharf.

The damage and de truction of prog is at present incalculable. In every di un desolution is visible.

The current carried with it trees lumber, wood, parts of houses, armiture horses, cows, higs, and almost overy move

horses, rows, higs, and almost every move able aits le within its teach. At Dr. Whit is distille y. large frame house, about thirty large hash tubs, &c were varied oil. A little farther down the walls of several brick-houses were beaten in From appearances we are led to believe that the loss at McCausland's extensive frameses, has been immerse, the water hav-

Brewery, has been inhuense, the water having reached to the second floor of all his buildings, and having a clear sweep throthis property.

But the second of ruin about Gay street between the control of the control o

bridge is indescribable! The heart sickens is heliding the distress of our fellow city zeros in this part of the city. It is impossible to particularize where all have suffered so severely. The corrent destroyed part of Fi h street, part of N. Frederick street, and at the infersection of Gay and Harrison streets, was peculiarly destructive. The streets, was peculiarly destructive. The ground in here washe away to the depth of six or ten feet, in a further of places, leaving the foundation Will of houses entirely hare. Some of the houses are much injure by the drifting of ratters, wood, &c against them. The upper side of the bridge was destroyed by the immense pressure on it.

Market street bridge is not into red.

The loot bridge crossing from Ploughman-street, and Fish me at and Peters' Bridge are entirely no re, leaving the Falls clear from Market of Pratt-streets. Pratt-street bridge is not seriously injured.

The Water company's Canal, & Works, are in such a state as will deprive the city of hy, and water for some time to come.

The situation of families during this period was dreadful. In

The situation of families during this perid was dreadful. In y of the houses it

t, everpowering any endeaour to relieve them.

The weters were at their height at three o'clock a: m. and between six and seven had

outsided.
On Harford Run, the bridges crossing from Pitt-street, Dulany-street and King George street, are so much injured, that new bridges will be created. Several lives are reported to be lost the

number or names we cannot ascertain to day. An appren ice to Mr. George Miller, smith, is drowned—and Mr. P. O Rourke, of Holiday street We witnessed several hair breadth escapes of those who were striving o assist their triends. We sincerely sympathize with the unfor

unate sufferers by this dreadful calamity, and will cheerfully advertise free of expense any articles that may be lost or found, Those who have jicked up articles of any kind whatever, are requested to leave a description of them at this office, so that they may be recovered by the unfortunate owners Many of the sufferers have been ruined and are in the greatest distress of It is duty we one each other to assist them. says our worthy Mayor. Our citizens wer never vet found wanting in the discharge of it and on this n casion we know that their conduct will justify our assertion.

On Gunpowder Falls, Mr. W Patterson' Saw and Prince, Mill are entirely destroy ed, tegether with 200 barrels of floor. The bridge at the Philidelphia tood, and two users above are also destroyed

The mail from Balamo e to the eastward is at M. Cook's house, this side of the Gunpowder, and the mail from the eastward is on the other side. The stream is impassa-

From the Connecticut Mirror. ROBBINS' JOURNAL.

MESSES. PRINTERS.

No description of book-making is more frequent, of generally more stale and unprofitable than memoirs, narratives, and journals. They are, generally, imposed upon the world with solem pledges of verity, which are not only not redeemed, but in almost every page ridicule truth, do violence to probability, and characterize their authors with idleness. The public are abused, but look forward to be compensated in a well executed work of the kind.

In the perusal of mempirs, narratives, and journals, executed with fidelity, we become more intimately acquainted with those passages in human life, which like the needle to the pole, ever direct to the heart, and without the knowledge of which, like the unguided barque, we are soon lost in the sea of human passions. However versed we may be in theory, almost all our knowledge of the human character must be de rived from actual acquaintance w men, or from books of this descrip-

It I may be allowed, from a light perusal of a part of the mamuscript of Robbins' Journal, (whichfis nearly prepared for the press) po express an opinion, I shall not Hesitate to perior to most publications of the kind which have been recently presented to the public. The Journalist begins with the buth of Robbins, and having devoted a few pages to the chequered scenes of his early life, brings him forward to his last and distressful Noyage in the Brig Commerce, indered sturdy with toil, resolute in enterprise, and unyielding in adversity. The intended voyage of the Comerce was from N. w. London to Gibraltar, by the way of New Orleans, and from Cobards. Gibraltar to America, by way of the salt Keys or Cape de Verd Islands. And although the Brig was commanded by an experienced and pru dent Captain, and manned with the best of Yankee sailors, on her passage from Gibraltar, either by falling into and sidling off with an unknown current, or by variations of the compass, which had not before been noticed in these seas, with a stormy wind and strong current she was dashed upon the rocks of Cape Bajados. Here the scene appalls the stoutest heart; doubling the gloom of midnight darkness, the winds whistle shrilly through the shattered rigging, and mountainous waves bursting with hollow sounds among the adjacent cliffs make despair horrible: Meanwhile the labouring Brig, rising and falling with every wave dashes her sides upon the fatal rocks.

With deep convulsions, rends solid oak ;

'Till like the mine, in whose infernal The lurking demons of destruction

dwell. At length asunder torn her frame divides ; And crashing spreads in ruin o'er

The crew all gain the shore; from whence through fear of savage men, more terrible than the billows of the ocean, they are again induced to trust their lives at the , in a leaky boat, to the mercy of an overuling Providence. Having co-tinued seven days in the boat, without discerning any friendly in their water, and provisions narry exhausted,

the tides!

they were once more induced to venture upon the most inhospitable. shore of the earth. Soon afterland. ing a second time, the crew were seized upon by the barbarous followers of Mahomet, made slaves separated from each other, reft of their clothes, pining with hunger, pained with thirst, forced to wander in every direction, over a waste of burning sands and flinty rocks, bounded only, wherever they came. by the distant horizon or by dark clouds of floating earth and sand.

The length of time which Mr. Robbins was detained on the immense deserts of Zahara, gives him a fair claim to an incimate acquaintance with the country, and its inhabitants, who are all of them wanderers under the curse of Ismael, with their hands against every man. "We perceive in the journal the observations of a sound judgment, a discriminating mind, retentive memo, and while we travel on with the afferer, we are persuaded in the integrity of his narrative. In short, there is an air of sprightliness in the journal, accompanied with interesting anecdote highly agreeable, as also much historical and geographical observation; so that, while the warm heart sheds a tear of sympathy in the recital of unusual sufferings, the grave historian and faithful geographer is richly repaid with valuable and authentic information.

From the New-York Evening Post. TO THE EDITOR-

Sir-An imperfect and rather incorrect statement of facts in circumstances, connected with the atrocious deed lately perpetrated by Ange Pienovie, in biting off his wife's nose, having appeared in the newspapers, you will do an act of humanity and of kindness to a much injured female, by publishing the following statement.

The gentlemen who visited her, and to whose polite attention during the voyage from Charleston her grateful thanks are due, were mistaken in supposing that they her at a French boarding howshe was at the house of her old and respected friend, the widow of Doctor Roulon, No. 107 Read street. Neither did she directly nor indirectly send for her husband-those who know her and who witnessed the hard and miserable life she led with him, will readily believe this. They also know him to have been useless to her; being imprudent, intemperate, and prodigal-savage in his conduct towards her, and frequantly threatening the very deed which he has just perpetrated.

To prevent misrepresentation, the following relation is given, and it will explain her reason for coming

to New-York. The impaired state of Madam Pienovie's health, together with the hope of living happier separate from her husband, induced her some time since to go to the island of Cuba, being accompanied by her mother and child. Having sufficiently recovered her health, they determine to leave Cuba, and for that purpose they embarked on board the schooner Peruvian, capt. Smith, for Charleston-The fate of this vessel is already known to the public, she having been wrecked the 26th of Aprillast, near Savannah. By this distressing event Madame P. and her mother lost all their property. excepting only the wearing apparel then in use. They, however, reach-ed Charleston, where y were cordially received by their friends and encouraged to commence the millinery business-Their friends supplied them with money sufficient for establishing them in that business! and it was for the purpose of laying out that money to the best advantage, that the unfortunate Madam Pienovi paine to this city, in the hope that her industry would enable her, to maintain herself, her aged mother, and helpless child.—
Contraty to her wishes, her he hand son heard of her arrival here and obtained an interview—He appeared

extremely happy to see her, an pretended to be very penitent ! his past misconduct; talked to her in the most endearing terms and begged her to stay and live with him. The substance of her reply was, that her conduct is that respect should be regulated by his.—.
On Sunday morning lack he called a second time! abruptly entered her chamber, and after repeating his former professions suddenly laid hold

that morning, but that er should succeed. Madame informed of this, resolved him altogather, and to return to mother and child as soon as possed but on Tuesday morning following, she being left alone and alone

by Madame Roulon, who, as a her custom, had arisen early in had for gotten to lock the room to.
Ange Pievovi carpe, entered room, and taking advantige of he sleeping and helpless situation, po-petrated his premeditated brus deed—with his teeth he bit of the fleshy and cartilaginous part of ther nose; carried it off, and ends ingly exhibited the bloody fraction to some of his associates—He was fled, and has not since been her of. All her acqueintances cant testimony, while they resided to merly in New-York, her took towards him was uniformly forber ing, decorous and respectful. It to be hoped that justice will on take and duly punish such aumeric and inhuman cruelty." Ange Pienovi, the perpetrator

this brutal deed, is a native of las in Italy-He is about 5 feet sinch high-dark complexion : small gra eyes: black curly hair, a little gre round, full face : large nose: delle chin: uncommonly good teeth: holes in his ears : is marked with the small pox : small slim has and small feet: speaks very line English, but French tolerably. speaks and moves very quick.

Printers of newspapers in vanis parts of the United States are to quested to give this an insertion their papers, that information of may be extended, and the infane wretch taken and brought to the punishment which he so highly a

[A later paper from New York the the one from which the above is the informs us, that Ange Pienevie as hanging himself]

PRESIDENT'S TOUR. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The following letter was address ed by the Governor, and delivere by the Secretary of State to the President.

New-Hampshire Executive Deput

Epping, July 18, 1817.

Dear Sir, It is to me a subject of much is gret that in your tour through New Hampahire, I have been umble pay you that respectful attent and those personal civilities, while I consider due both to your print character, and official station. It Portsmod f my severe indip-sition; and f am now obliged add, that I m still confined to chamber and bed by an attack of typhus fever which has not yell fear, reached its crisis. This is fortunate event has deprived the satisfaction of a personal moview with you; and prevent from receiving a visit at this plan with which I had flattered my you would have honoured us.

A military escort having be of the States, to accompany through those parts of the county I was desirous that the south of respect should be paid your passage through New Ha shire- The power to kall out an escort seemed at frst view in dent to the nature of my office Commander in Chief of the may yet so accurately is this community defined, and so cantiously restricted. ed, by the prudence, or the jeffer of our State constitution, the have authority at no time to out the militia, except for conknown objects particularly deigned in the continuition and by laws enacted under it. thought proper to make the in-ment, both it justice to mysell to the State over which I present a State which yields to note it. Union, either in attachments. General Government, of in re-to the die inguishest individual, with its light agreent and spare with its full consent and approon, has been raised to the hill fice in the gift of the nation.

This letter will be livered you by the Secretary he Had my health permitted, have taken great pleasure is ling upon you in never during

ing upon you in person during and his terrific countenance created immediate alarm, and she resisted — a struggle ensued, in which she succeeded in stricting herself from his grasp. I the afternoon he told present condition t can only all present condition t can only all

ncere congr rishes for the inistration, nder circum ourable to Y ved country I have the ighest perso em,

Your most mes Monro the U. S. n

MONTPEL RRIVAL O On Thorse clock, the F ith his snite ge, and rece risfaction, ons of a la tizens of W At 10 he w the Comm Mr. Sules ssion was t ction of the eded to Mo g order :-

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Citizen

A little bef stillery and oach of the enation. alighted fr occeded wi prseback, to main-stro citizens, ph Howes head of S nt dismoun e First I anded by I. saducted to national sa n Artillery In front of veen three rs and M

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miful p Inde tod uni your li chmet ich you

nahes for the auccess of your adpristration, winch has commenced nder circumstances peculiarly faourable to yourself and to our beoved country.

I have the honour to be, with the ighest personal respect and es-Dear Sir.

Your most obed's humble servant WILLIAM PLUMER. mes Monroe, President of the U. S. now at Concord, N. H.

MONTPELIER, (Ver.) July 29. RRIVAL of the PRESIDENT. clock, the President of the U. S. ge, and received, with apparent risfaction, the respectful gratula. one of a large concourse of the tizens of Washington County. At 10 he was met and welcomed the Committee of Arrangements Mr. Suler in Berlin. The prossion was then formed, under di ction of the Marshals, and proeded to Montpelier in the followg order :-

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Cavalry, wo companies, under Capts. Bailey and Young,

Officers in uniform, Committee of Arrangements, arshal, (Col. James H. Langdon.) PRESIDENT and SUITE. Marshal, (Col. Andrew Dewey)

Carriages Citizens on Horseback.

A little before 11, a discharge of rtillery announced the near apoach of the Chief Magistrate of enation. On entering the village, alighted from his carriage, and occeded with the cavalcade, on orseback, to the Academy, through main-street, lined on each side citizens, under direction of Joph Howes, Esq. Returning to chead of State-street, the Presient dismounted, was received by e First Light Company, comanded by Lieut. E. P. Walton, & producted to the State-house under national salute from the Washingn Artillery.

In front of the State-Louse, beveen three and four hundred Masrs and Misses, Students of the cademy, & members of the schools the village, dressed in a neatunirm, each tastefully decorated with rlands from the field of nature, ere arranged in two lines facing chother, in perfect order. Preous to the arrival of the escort, e two companies of cavalry, with despedition and regularity which dithem honour, had placed themes at a proper and convenient stance on the left of the juvenile

The President walked through s assemblage of youth, uncoverg his head, and bowing as he pasd, entered the State-house under fanciful arch of evergreens, emematic we trust, of the duration our liberties: on one side of which te these words -" July 4, 1776." the other-" Trenton, Dec. 26, 76." When in front of the house, the portien of the second story, Hon. James Frek, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, presence of the military and a at concourse of assembled citias, delivered the following

ADDRESS. the President of the United States.

The citizens of Montpelier and vicinity, have directed their comtee to present you their respectsalutations and bid you a cordial

he infancy of our settlements es our progress in the arts and nces something behind most of sister States, but we shall not denied some claim to a share of tardent love of liberty, and the ghts of Man, that attachment to honour and interest of our counwhich now so distinguish the erican character; while the ds of Hubbardton, the heights of lloonsack, and the plains of ttsburgh, are admitted to witness

our favour. Many of those we now represent stured their lives in the Revoluhary contest, and permit us, Sir, say, the value of this opportunigreatly enhanced, by the coneration, that we now tender our pects to one who shared in all hardships and dangers of that ouful period, which gave liberty Independence to our country; are we unmindful that from that iod until now, every public act your life evinces an unalterable chment to the principles for

ich you then contended.

With such pledges we feel an an Algiers, hes nothing a limited confidence, that should your its outside appearance limited confidence, that should your ! its outside appearance; but sigle measures fulfil your intentions, your ! it is the most remarkable house of ing; and that the honour, the rights and interests of the nation will pass from your hands unimpaired.

JAMES FISK. For the Cammittee. To this address the President made an affectionate and appropriare rouly, which was received with three times three animated cheers

by the citizens.
The president then, with his suite, On Thursday morning last, at 11 Committee, Marchals and Clergy, visited the schools in the Represenith his snite, entered our little vil- tatives room, which was adorned with maps and globes drawn by the scholars-while the front of the gallery and chandatier displayed a beautiful variety of vines and ornaments. The scholars received him by rising, and Mr. Hill preceptor of the Academy, by saying, "I present to your Excellency the firest blossoms and fairest flowers that our climate produces"-he replied "They are the finest fature can produce." After inspecting the maps and globes. with approbation, he retired-was received at the door, by the Washington Artillery, commanded by Capt. Timothy Hubbard, and escorted through a line of citizens extending from the State-house to the dwelling of Willis I. Caldwell, Esq. where he partook of a cold collation served up with admirable taste and elegance.

The schools then formed a procession preceded by the First Light Company, with instrumental music, & moved to the Academy. In passing the President's quarters they saluted him, the masters by uncovering their heads, the misses by lower ing their parasols. *

The president having signified his pleasure to dispense with the escort of cavalry, after taking an affectionate leave of the committee of Arrangements, ascended his carriage and resumed his journey to Burling-

From the North American Review. Preamble to a letter from the Dev of Algiers to the President of the United States-translated from the Arabic.

f This curious specimen of the modein regal style of the East, was sent to us from the Mediterranean, by a gentleman who was at Algiers soon after the Dey's letter was written, and who was acquainted with our consul at that place. We can vouch therefore for its genuineness, and the accuracy of the translation.

With the aid and assistance of Divinity, and in the reign of our sovereign, the asylum of the world, powerful and great monarch, transacturof all good actions, the best of men, the shadow of God, Director of the Good Order, king of kings, supreme ruler of the world, emperor of the earth, emulator of Alexander the Great, possessor of great forces, sovereign of the two worlds and of the seas, king of Arabia and Persia, emperor, son of an emperor and conqueror, Mamood Kan, (may God end his life with prosperity and his reign be everlasting and glorious) his humble and obedient actual sovereign, governor, and chief of Algiers, submitted forever to his imperial majesty's noble throne, Omar. Pasha (may his government be hap. py and prosperous) :-

To his majesty the Emperor of America, its adjacent and dependant provinces and coasts, and wherever his government may extend, our noble friend, the support of kings of the nations of Jesus, the pillar of all christian sovereigns, the most glorious amongst the prinres, elected amongst many lords and nobles, the happy, the great, the amiable James Madison, emperor of America, (may his reign be happy and glorious, and his life long and prosperous.) Wishing him long possession of the seat of his blessed throne, and long life and health amen; hoping that your health is in good state, I inform you that mine is excellent (thanks to the Supreme being,) constantly addressing my prayers to the Almighty for your telicity, &c.

Slavery of the Christians at Alziers.

In a letter to a member of Parliament, by Walter Croker, Esq. of the Royal navy, published in London, 1816, there is the following description of the horrible treatment of the christian slaves, by the Algerine pirates.

"The bani, or bagnior which is in one of the most narrow streets of

administration under the guidance misery imagination can conceive.
of Divine Providence, will be as On entering the gate there is a prosperous and happy as its tommencement is transmit and promiswalk about in; there they are on every Friday locked up, and as they do not work there that day, they are allowed nothing but water from the Algetine government. We then ascended a stone stair case, and round the galleries were rooms with naked sauthen floor and damp stone walls. They have an iron grated window and a strong door; two of these rooms have in each of them twenty four things, like cot frames with twigs interwoven in the middle. These are hung up one above another, round the room, and those slaves, who are able to pay for the luxury of such a bed, are alone admitted."

I am happy in wanting a comparison in any part of the world, where I have been, for this abominable prison, and those deadly cells. but if they had a little more light, I think they would most resemble a house where the negroes of the West India Islands keep their pigs I must add that the pestilential smell made Mr. Stansbury so ill that he nearly fainted; and Dr. McConnel and myself were not much less affected."

The food of the slaves consists of two black loaves of half a pound each which is "their daily bread." Neither meat nor vegetables do th y ever taste, those excepted who work at the Marino, who get two olives per day with their bread, and others at the Spanish hospital, which the Spanish government to this day supports, as well perhaps as it. is able. In visiting this hospital, the floors of which were covered with the subscriber to sell the above land at unhappy beings of every age and either sex, I saw some few men, who looked almost sixty, and some children who could not be more than eight years old; the whole of them had their legs swelled and cut in such a manner, that we all thought they could not recover .-There also we saw some Sicilian girls, and some women. One poor woman burst into tears; told us, she was the mother of eight children and desired us to look at six of them who had been slaves with her for thirteen years. We left these scenes of horror, and ingoing into the country. I met the slaves returning from their labor. The clang of the chains of those who were heavily ironed

tended by infidels with large whips. Sheriff's Sales.

called my attention to their extreme

fatigue and dejection : they are at

By virtue of a writ of vendo, expos to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, on the premises, at 3 o'clock for CASII, all the right, title, interest and estate of Rezin Spurrier, of and to all that tract or part of a tract or par cel of Land, called Sandgate & Tood Range, lying within half a mile of the city of Annapolis, and adjoining the lands of Jonathan Pinkney, Esq being taken as the property of the said Rezin Spurrier, to satisfy a debt due the Corporation of the city of Annapolis R. Welch, of Ben. shiff.

Annapolis, Aug. 14. By virtue of a writ of vendo, expos. to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, interest and estate of Gerard Hopkins, of Jos. in and to a tract or pareel of Land whereon Joseph Hopkins now resides, called "Coodwell," containing one hun-

A. A. County.

the said Gerard Hopkins, of Jos. to satisfy a debt due Absaloin Ridgely and James Weems.
R. Welch, of Ben. shff. Annapotis, Aug. 14.

dred and thirteen acres of land, more

or less, being taken as the property of

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne Arandel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in this city, at half past ten o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of William Caton, of and to all that lot and premises, where on Assenith Rigby now resides; also all the right, title, interest, claim andestate, of and to all that lot and premises whereon William Wilson now resides, adjoining the property occupi ed at present by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin, being seized and taken as the pro-perty of the did William Caton, to sa-tisfy a debt due John Francis Mercer,

Il. Welch, of Ben. shif.

tember part. (if not previously disposed of at private sale.) Two Valuable Tracts of Land, lying in South River Neck. These two tracts, the one called Colliersby, and the other Brewer's Chanca Upbeld; being connected, contain 300 agrees more or less, making a Farm sufficiently extensive for the generality of farmuses or whaters in that nerslity of farmers or planters in that neighbourhood. The quality of this land is equal to most of the lands in South River Neck, and may, by the ap-plication of clover and plainter (the latter of which is particularly adapted to this soil) he made in a few years in-ferior to none in the sounty. The improvements upon said farm have been very good, and it possesses every necessary building except a dwelling house, which was destroyed by fire last Spring, and may be rebuilt at an inconsiderable expense, as the cellar, walls and gable end remain uninjured There is an abundance of oak, chesnut and pine wood, the latter of which is principally large enough for cord-wood, and there is almost an inexaustible quantity; there are also two very fine young apple orchards which visid in the greatest abundance, likewise a va-riety of other choice and valuable fruits The said land enjoys the advantages of the mayigable waters of both South & Rhode rivers, it being bounded by the former, and contiguous to the latter, within a quarter of a mile. As it is presumed that those wishing to pur-chase will examine the above lands, before the day of sale, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more minute description of the advantages

and improvements of the same. The terms of sale will be one half of the purchase money cash, and a li beral credit, with a good security for the balance, with interest from the day of Balc. JOSEPH MAYO.

August 11. N. B. It would be most agreeable to private sale, as it may save the parties some trouble.

RUNAWAYS.

Committed to my custody as RUN-AWAYS, the following Negroes:

Patty Peterson. Committed 19th July, about forty ears old, five feet two inches high she has a scar on her right arm, occasioned by a burn; also a mark upon her neck occasioned by a scratch, says she belongs to Margaret Pinkney, of

Pennsylvania. Harry Smale, Committed on the 17th July, com plection very black, five feet eight inches high, 45 years of age, who says he is free; his clothing consists only of a pair of osnaburg trowsers and a shirt of striped cutton, no perceivable flesh

marks.

James Dines,

Committed 19th July, a black man, five feet seve inches high, 40 years old, who says habelongs to some person whose name to does not know, of the State of Tennesce, and that he was sold by John R. Jagruder, Esq. of Prince George's county, about four years ago; his clothing consists of an old hat, a blue cloth cole, osnaburg shirt and trowsers, has a star on his left hand near the thumb, from the cut of a knife. Their masters and owners are hereby warned to release them from gaol, otherwise they will be sold for their prison fees and other of penses ac-R. Welch, of Be

August 11.

Farm on South River FOR SALE.

A. A. County

The subscriber offers for sale that well known Farm on South River cal fed ABERDEEN. It is about three miles from Annapolis, contains about three hundred and sixty acres of land, (a good proportion of which is in wood) and is esteemed a good soil. The imhouse, (not finished) and other couve-nient out houses. The advantages of gardening, fishing and fowling, are very great.

The terms will be made known on application to Wm. Steuart, Esq. Mount Stenart; or the subscriber in Baltimore; and the farm, if not previously dispos ed of, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday. the 17th of September, if fair, if not, at same hour on next fair day;

G. H. STEUART. August 14.

In Council,

Annapolis, August 11, 1817. ORDERED, That the pay-masters of the respective regiments who may have pay rolls in their possession forward them without delay, to the clerk of the Executive Council of the State of Manyland. It is expected that this order will

be promptly strended to. By order, Minian Pinkney, Clk. To be published in all the papers in the state for aix weeks.

Anne-desired the second of the published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intel-

John Gussaway, Meg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the or-phins court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Ferdinando Battee, late of Anne Armsdel county, deceased. All persons hav-ing claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, at or before the 25th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Giren under my hand this 13th day of August, 1817.

. Thomas Franklin ad'mr. D. B. N.

An Overseer Wanted. A single Man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages, for the esting year, by application to the subscriber, on the North side of Severn.

JAMES MACKUBIN. August 14.

Mouses & Lots For Sale.

The subscriber having been duly authorised by the owners, offers for sale the following houses and lots in the city of Annapolis: the house and lot now occupied by Mr John Muncoe, as a Post Office, Shop, and Dwelling The house and lot now occupied by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin as a Tavero, (being the same formerly occupied by capt. Thomas)-And the house and lot on Church street, at present occupied by Mr. Gabert Murdoch. Persons disposed to purchase will apply to William Steuart, Esq. at Mount Steuart, or to the subscriber in Baltimore, The whole property, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 16th of September next.

G. II. Stenart. August 11.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN ORIGINAL WORK, TO BE ENTITLED A JOUR.VAL

of the loss of the BRIG COMMERCE, of Hartford (Ct) - Capt. Riley OF THE CAPTIVITY OF CAPTAIN BILEY, who was for two months a Slave; AMONGST THE ARABS. and of the

Slavery and Sufferings of the Author FOR NINETEEN MONTHS, Among the same People ; With accounts of the MANNERS, CUSTOMS, & HABITS, DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY OF THE ARABS.

BY ARCHIBALD ROBINS. THE narratives and journals of Travellers, Adventurers, the Shipwrecked and Prisoners, are often told with exaggerations, and not unfrequently condemned as deceiving, rather that informing the world .-The author of the proposed JOURNAL is a citizen of Connecticut, and one of the suffering crew of Captain RILEY. He has seen life in a sphere uncommon to his countrymen-he has endured miseries uncommon to human nature. By the blessings of a merciful Providence he has sur vived to detail his sufferings to the world. If truth will excite astonishment, and even occasion incredality, he cannot help it : but he is resolved to tell a plain unvarnished tale of extreme suffering-of the manners, customs and habits of the extraordinary people among whom he endured it. He will submit it to the world, hoping that the liberality of the public will, in a small degree, compensate him for his suffering, by reading the tale of it.

TERMS. I. The work shall constitute a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, to be handsomely bound.

il. The price to subscribers will be

one dollar. III. Those who procure twelve sub

scribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall have a thirteenth grutis. Subscribers on papers to be returned to William S. Marsh, Hartford, by the first day of October next,

OP Subscriptions received at this

August 14.

· LIFES TIKENESS. Written in imitation of the poetry of the 17th Century.

Life is-what? It is the shooting of a star, That gleams along the trackless air, And vanishes, almost ere seen, to

And such is man-He shines and flutters for a span, And is forgot.

Life is -what? It is the vermeil of the rose, That blooms but till the bleak wind blows. Then, all entombed, in sweets, doth

And such is man-He struts in bravery for a span, And is forgot.

fade and rot.

Life is-what? It is the dew drop of the morn, That, quiv'ring, hangs upon the Till, quaffa by sun-beams, 'tis no lon-

ger aught. And such is man-He's steep'd in serrow for a span, And melts, forgot.

Life is -what ? A stone, whose fall doth circles

make, On the smooth surface of the lake Which spread, till one and all forsake the spot.

And such is man-Midst friends he revels for a span, And sinks, forgot.

Life is - what ' It is a bubble on the morn. Rais'd by a little globe of rain. Whose heir destroys the fabrie it hath wrought And such is man-Swell'd into being for a span, And broke, forgot

Life is -what? A shadow on the mountain's side, Of rock, that doth in ether ride, Driven by the northern gale, with tem pests fraught. And such is man-

He hangs on greatness for a span, And is forgot

Life is - what? It is the sound of cannon near, Which strikes upon the startled ear And ceases ere we can distinguish aught

And such is man-He frights and blusters for a span. And is forgot.

Life is-what? It is the swallow's sojournment, Who, ere the summer's robe is rent Flies to some distant bourn, by instinct taught.

And such is man-He rents his dwelling for a span, And flits, forgot.

And is this-life? Oh yes! and, had I time, I'd tell An hundred shapes more transien But, whilst, I speak, Fate whets his

slaughterous knife. And such is manile reckining o

Death ends the strife.

SHORT SERMONS.

BERMON I. What is man projeted, if he shall gain the whole world and loose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul? - Matt zvi. 26.

How little weight has this consideration on the minds of the generality of mankind! How few consider the salvation of their precious souls, as the great business of life? How little attention does this infinitely important subject gain in the world? You, who are reading these lines, did you ever consider it? Did you ever lay it to your heart? Are you acting according to the conviction, which the thought is designed to produce? May you not thus ready. My soul must live forever in happiness or misery. It is capable of pain or pleasure inconceivably greater than my body. It is a matter of comparatively little importance, whether I am in abject poverty or the greatest affluence, during the few years I am to continue in the present world; whether I am respected or despised by my fellowmortals; whether my body is sickly or healthy, painful or at ease, These are matters of small consequence; death is certain, is near. "Ashes to ashes, and dust to dust," must soon be pronounced over my lifeless body. In a dying moment, if I could call the whole world my own, what good would it do me? What comfort could it afford me? But whether my soul is to be eternally happy or miserable, the companion of asgels and saints made perfect around the throne of God;

or doomed to weeping, and walling, and gnashing of teeth, with devils and damned spirits in hell, where the worm never dich, and where the fire never will be quenched: this is the momentous inquiry I ought to make. To escape from the wrath to come; and secure an inheritance among the saints in light, ought to be my great concern. Is it so? Which world is most in my thoughts, this or the next? Which am I most anxious about? Am I not often inquiting, what shall I eat, what shall I drink, or wherewithal shall I be clothed? But when did I seriously inquire, " What shall I do to be saved?" Ill have noprevailing concern about my soul, I may be certain my state is bad, and its danger awfully great.

SERMON II. Sin is the transgression of the law-1 John in. 4.

Sinner, did you ever inquire what sin is? Did you ever study the word of God, that you might have proper views of this greatest of all evils? It you have never made the inquiry, your state is bad, dreadful-ly bad. Your salvation is at stake. Look seriously into the text. Lift up your heart to God, & say, "Lord, eve me proper views of sin." "Sin s the transgression of the law!" Whit law? The law of the most no's God. Where is this law to oe found? It is contained in the ten comman thenes. Did I ever read them with a trembling heart, a faul-tering voice, asking, Have I transgres ed this or that part of God's only law: D. I I ever consider that the law may be broken by thought as well as by word or deed? Did I ever reflect ibat the law is spiritud. reaching to the thoughts, purpose and intentions of the heart, tha every irregular shought is a transgress on of the law: that every un hory desire is sin; that " for every idle word that men speak, they must give account in the day of judgment," (Mat. Nin. 36.) that awful day, when the heart-searching God shall judge the secrets of our hearts. Aus! How many idle thoughts have passed through my mind, without the proper conviction attending each of them, that this is sin. See Gen. vi. 5. How many idle words have I every day spoken, without reflect. ing that for every one of these ! must give account? Mat. When did the evil of my thoughts and words extort an anxious cry from my heart, "God be merciful to me a sinner?" If sin be the transgression of the law; that is, if falling short of the perfection which the law requires in thought, word and deed, be sing as well as doing that which the law forbids; how much have I to answer for, that perhaps I never before thought of? Yet I have often confessed, with all your heart and with all "We have done that we ought not to have done, and have left undone then has the law denounced against what we ought to have done, and have mocked God, by conteasing with my hip what I did not feel in my heart. Let my conscience, O Lord, now be awakened to feel what sin is.

reader, and myself: We have sinned; that is, we have broken God's law; for there is none righteous, not one. Rom. in. 10. There is none that has kept the law of God. We have transgressed every precept of his woral law, either in act, word, or evil desire. The charge is heavy, but the verdict is true. Let us consider the case, earnestly entreating God to enlighten our minds. Take the ten commandments into your hand, and read. We have broken the first commandment, by trusting in and loving other things more than God. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart." Matth. xxii. 37. In this we have come short. The second respects the manner in which God is to be worshipped, not with outward form and ceremony, but inspirit and in truth. Alas! how difficient have we been in that serious attention, that inward reverence, and that devout affection, which his worship required! God is a jealous God. You say you have never been

guilty of profane cursing & swear-

ing, and so think you have kept the

third; but have you never in prayer,

and in reading the sacred scriptures.

awful sense of what you were do-

SERMON III. sinned and come To of the

ory of God-Rom. iii. 25.

in those religious exercises, which the fouth commandment enjoins; and performed those exercises in such a devoor manner, that the law has nothing to charge you with, in thought, word or deed? Sinner, lay your hand upon your mouth, and plead guilty. Need I go through the second table? Don't thou love thy neighbour as thyself? Hast thou done unto all men as thou wouldst they should do unto thee? Have you never been guilty of disobedience to your parents? Know you not that every rising of causeless angeris murder? (Mat. v. 22.) that every unchaste desire is adultery? (Mat. v. 28.) that every secret fraud and neglect of affording that succour to the poor which is in your power, is theft? that every uncharitable tho't is a breach of the ninth, and every covetous wish a transgression of the tenth commandment? Sarely all have somed in do ng that which the law forbids, and in not doing that which the law commands. What have I then done, or what have I not done? All have sinned. What is my state? A state of sinfulness and misery. Why have I not felt it till now? Because sin hath blinded my eyes against the light of truth.

BERMON IV.

Cursed is every one that continuel! not in all things, that are written in the book of the law to do them. Gal. in. 10. What means that awful word,

"Cursed?" the curse of God is the

declaration of his just anger and wrath against sin and the sinner. Who can stand in his sight if he is angry? Psalm Ixxvi. 7. But who is cursed? Every one, whether young or old, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, that continueth not throughout the whole period of life, without any intermission, failure, or defect whatever; in all things, an thought, word, and deed, doing perfectly what the law requires, and keeping himself absolutely free from what the law condemns, in all things that are written in the book of the law to do them (the law being understood in its spiritual and most exalted sense and interpretation:) and remember that it is further said, James 11. 10, that whose ever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all. Now consider, has there been a day, an hour, a moment, in which your state has been such a the law requires? The curse is pronounced on every transgressor for every transgression; not only for profaneness, murder, adultery and such like prossacts of sin, but for every sinful thought, and in every moment in which you have failed to love the Lord your God the wrath of God against us every moment of our lives; for every moment of our lives we have been sinning against God. Are these things so; Can you from scripture prove them to be false? What! is every sinner cursed for every sin, and have I been perpetually sinning all my life? Is it true, that I have never, from a sincere regard to God, made conscience of one thought, word, or action? never performed one duty, or abstained from one sin, on a right motive, love to God? Has my whole life been one uninterrupted course of evil? Is my state, then, a state of condemnation? How astonishing it is! What a proof of the darkness of my mind, and the hardness of my heart, that I can live one hour at ease under the curse of God! that I can lie down or sise up without trembling, since the curse of God must plunge the impendent sinner into hell!

BERMON V. The wages of sin is death. Rom. vi. 23.

Sin is the transgression of the law, (1 John in. 4.) that eternal rale of right to rational beings, the moral law of God. It is sin, all sin, every sin, that is here spoken of. Death, whatever that word means, is the just and certain reward of every sin committed in thought, word or deed. But what is death? The death of the body is its separation from the soul. You are a sinner; and this effect of sin you have begun to feel in all those pains & sicknesses, which are bringsuffered the holy name of God to ing your body to the grave. You are now a dying man. The death pass through your lips without an of the body, or its separation from ing, or even without thought? "God the soul, will occasion in return to will not hold them guiltless who the dust from whence it was taken. take his name in vain?" Have you But death in the text means vastly

always employed the whole Sabbath more : the death of the soul. What in those religious exercises, which is that? It is something as much more dreadful than that of the body, as the soul is of more value than the body. It is the separation of the soul from God, as its life and as makes a man wonder happiness: hence it becomes a state out of hell; such as hat of unavoidable sin, and first or last, a state of self-tormenting anguish, such an apprehension of the arising from the forfeiture of the friendship of God, with all its attendant blessings. Spiritual death. or the death of the soul, consists not in the loss of consciousness or feeling, but in the loss of the image & favour of God. For in his favour is life (Paaslm xxx. 5.) and in his frown is death. If you, my dear fellow-sinner, are not made alive by God's converting grace, this is your state. You are dead in trespasses and sins; and unless you are quickened by God's Spirit, communicated to you before your departure hence, in this unhappy state you must forever continue; for the death spoken of in the text is opposed to cternal life in the following clause. And oh, if the effect of this spirit ual death be misery, even in this present life, (as the experience of every man testifies, if he will own the truth,) then what must it be in the world to come: Ah! who can tell? We read of a worm that never dies, to prey on the tormented conscience: of fire that never can be quenched, to destroy both body and soul in hell: of weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth; and all this is to last forever. But is there not a disproportion between the offence and punishment? Let God be true and every man a liar. He says the wages, the just reward of sin, is death, God's truth binds him to fulfil his threatenings, as well as his promises. Only from the wrath to come; for who among us can dwell with devouring fire? who among us can dwell with everlasting burnings? Isaiah xxx ii. 14.

What shall I do to be saved. Acts xvi. 30.

This is the anxious inquiry of an awakened sinner. By an awakened sinner, I mean the man who knows what sin is, and who painfully feels that he is a sinner, and as such under the curse of God, and in danger of hell fire Are you an awakened sinner? Alas! all men are naturally asieep, and insensible of their danger: and so they continue, till they are roused up out of their carnal slumbers by the word and spirit of God. They cry peace, peace, to themselves, when there is no peace! for God hath positively said, Isa. xlviii. 22, There is no peace to the wicked. They live on, day after day, keeping death, judgment, and eternity out of their thoughts; never reading the B ble with a sincere desire to know what their state is, and never praying to God from the bottom of their hearts, God be mercitul to me a sinner. If you can live without earnest prayer to God for mercy, habitually neglecting it, you give as full proof that you are alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in you as if you were living in the grossest immoralities. But when it pleases God to tasten conviction on the heart of a man, and awaken his conscience, then he starts up as one out of a sleep. He sees, what he never discovered before, that it is an evil and bitter thing to sin against God. He reads the word of truth, that the wicked shall be turned into hell and all the people that forget God, (Psalm ix, 17.) and trembles as he reads. He acknowledges, "I have forgotten God and sinned against him;" and being convinced that the wages of sin is death, he asks how shall I excape the damnation of hell? such a man is deeply in earnest when he makes the inquiry, what shall I do to be saved? He feels that his all for eternity is at stake. The world with all its pleasures, profits, and honours, becomes tasteless and insipid; it cannot give ease to his aching heart, nor heal his wounded constience. He now begins to pray. His prayer is now the real language of his heart, not the formal, unmeaning service it was before. A sense of his danger drives him to the throne of grace. The word of God he now reads as the decision of eternal truth; and he reads it as having an interest in every line. Sinner, has this inquiry ever been your's, What shall I do to be saved?

SERMON VII. Repent ye and believe the Gospel. Mark i. 15.

These are the words of out blessed Saviour, addressed to poorguil-

as causes a man to form quences of sin, as makes a man willing to be saved wholly and sold through what Jewes Christ has don and suffered for lost souls. penitent sinner is consinced the sin deserves punishments that is himself, as a sinner, is hable to the wrath of Gud; that ain must be pardoned or punished : that he can make no amends for the least of the transgressions, and consequently that his salvation must be all grace. The man thus hombled in prepared to welcome the newed Saviour, who came to seek and save that which was lost, Min xvi: 11. Such is the Gospel 1 is glad tidings to a lest, guilty we The sum and substance of itum that "Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." 1716 15. He died to make satisfaction for their sins; and being God as man in one Christ, "he is able ! save to the uttermost all that counto God by him." Heb. vii. His blood being the blood of O. incarnate, (Acts. 28,) warm nitely meritorious; and it wares for this very purpose, to take in sin ; so that if your sins, pooris condemned sinner, are more in ber than the hairs on your head, a the sand on the sea shore; if the are great and aggravated, and a like scarlet, yet there is hope; " blood of Jesus Christ cleased (hath virtue to cleanse) from sin." 1 John i. 7. But how 20 to become interested in this, in get the comfort of it? "Belie the gospel:" rely on what the of God says about Jesus Christ, and his willingness and power to say sinners. But may I without per sumption believe, that Jesus Chris came to save such a wretch as list Yes, "this is God's commandmen that ye believe on the name of hi Son Jesus Christ." 1 John in et There can be no presumptionio ing what God has commanded, to taking God at his word.

BERMON VIII.

This is a faithful saying, and in thy of all acceptations, that he Christ came into the world to sa sinners, of whom I am chief. 1 Tim. i. 15.

This is the sum of the gospel-Jesus Christ is God: he made world, and all that therein is; Ca i. 16. but we his creatures, he his laws, and rebelled against he He might justly have cast us alla fire and brimstone. But, O drous love! "God was maniful the flesh, was born into the work For what purpose? To save sind How did he save them? By dy for them upon the cross, "bear their sins in his own body upon tree," and washing them from h sins in his own blood. Didle consider this wonderful lore God? I am a sinner, born in and as such liable to eternal pass ment. "Jesus Christ came the world to save sinners," such as I am. Have I ever esme ly entreated him to save me? I believe that I am a miserable ner? Do I feel it, and lament And am I sensible that unless Cs saves me, I must be a damages forever? Alas, how many seems to Jesus Christ to save them! many are careless and unconce about what Jesus Christ his tor sinners! But do I lay heart? Are all my hopes built on this faithful saying, that " Christ came into the world to sinners?" O what a comfed saying it is, that though I ami ner, the chief of sinners, yell be saved from the sins I have mitted, and the hell I have de ed, if, under a penitential ich my wickedness, I look up to Christ, and trust in HIM! the Ho y Spirit enable me to look unto lesus. O, what I, a poor, wretched, helpless ner do, if there was no los save me? How eagerly sho the message is r worthy of the ceptation," and ought to be no ed by gil, since all have sinner welcome such glad ridings! stand in need of bring saved? may come to max who is save them. O Lord, the Holy of enable me to believe to the a of my soul.

prayed. Test.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS,

Price-Three Bollars per Annum

Anne Arundel County Court, April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne Arundel county Court by petition in writing of ohn Deale, of Anne Arundel county, raging for the benefit of the act for be relief of sundry insolvent debtors, assed at November session eighteen undred and five, and the several suplements thereto, a schedule of his pro erty, and a list of his oreditors, on ath, as far as he can ascertain them, eing annexed to his petition; and the aid John Deale having satisfied the id court that he has resided in the tate of Maryland two years immediely preceding the time of his applica on, and that he is in actual confine-ent for debt only; It is therefore orred and adjudged by the said court, at the said John Doolo be discharged on his confinement, and that he, by using a copy of this order to be in rted in one of the public newspapers the city of Annapolis, once a week e three successive months, before the and Monday of September next, give tice to his creditors to appear before county court of Anna Arundel counon the third Monday of September at for the purpose of recommending rustre for their benefit, on the said he Deale then and there taking the th by the said acts prescribed, for deering up his property and to show use if any they have, why the said hn Deale should not have the benefit the said act and supplements thereto

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III.

70 Hm. S. Green, Clk.

20 Dollars Reward. The above reward will be paid for ging in gaol, or bringing home ne-Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, at eighteen years old, well grown, has large grey eyes, and her hair her light. The above woman ranfrest Col. Waring of Mountsant, about the 15th June, (of om I purchased her.) She has been rd of in the neighbourhood of Mr. ham Tillard's near Pig-Point, where supposed she has been waiting to a passage in the packet to Balti

She has acquaintances in Balti re, Washington, Annapolis, and Nor Her cloathing not recollected epting a green stuff frock Wm. B. Beanes.

per Marlbro' } 48

the Excellency, Churles Ridgely, Hampton, Esquire, Governor of laryland,

tf.

A PROCLAMATION. hereas it has been represented to by Arnold T. Winsor, Esquire, iff of Montgomery County, that a ain Negro Man named JACOB. of Mr. John G'Neal, who had committed to the gaol of said ty, charged with the murder of his er, has made his escape therefrom whereas it is the duty of the Exive in the execution of the laws, to avor to bring all malefactors to ce-I have therefore thought pro o issue this my proclamation, and and with the advice and consent Council offer a reward of Two dred I ollars to any person or per-who shall apprehend and deliver e Sheriff of Montgomery County, aid Negro Jacob. Given under and and the seal of the State of yland, this seventeenth day of July, een hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt. lis Excellency's command. NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council dered. That the foregoing proclaon be published in the Maryland tte, Federal Gazette, Federal Re can and Telegraph, the Frederick-Herald, the Torch Light, the Al y Federalist, and the Monitor at n, once a week for six weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council Fy 24.

TRACTS,

blished by the Protestant Episco ook Society of Maryland, for sale o. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.

Good Old Way or the ? gion of our Forefathers 5 ctions for Prayer p Wilson on Family ?

Lord's Supper

NEW STORE.

GA& J. BARBER & CO.

Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general for past fa-yours, and solicit these who wish to purchase bargains to give them a call, as they have just received a large and

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Liverpool & Glass Ware, Ironmongery & Cutlery. Waldren's Prime Grain and Grass

Sythes. Paints & Oils.

A few hundred bushels of Oils & Corn
New Herrings, & New England Potatoes, by the barrel,

LANDS FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the sixteenth of Atnext, at twelve o'clock, will be of fere at public sale, at the Buck Tavern, on the Washington road, about three miles from the premises;

Part of two adjoining Tracts of

LAND. Called Water's Lot and Robinhood Forest; situate in Anne-Arundel county, shout two mees from Mr. Snowden's Iron Works and near to the Patuxent River. These we parts of the above Tracts of Land contain together six hundred and function Acres, are equal hundred and for teen Acres, are equally district from Battimore, Washington, and Annapolis, about twenty miles from each. The subscriber has a plat of these lands, and will at his office on Church-street, in the city of Baltimore, satisfy any one wanting them, of the goodness of the title, and give all necessary information in clation to them.

35 The terms will be one-fourth cash, the remaining three fourths in 12, 18 and 24 months, without interest—should it rain on the day mentioned, these lands will be sold on the next fair day at the same place at 12 clock.

day at the same place at 12 clock.
THOS. L. EMORY. Jr. EDMUND JENINGS.

CITY HOTEL.

THAT WELL KNOWN ESTABLISH-MENT,

The Union Tacern & City Ho tel.

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER,

Who has opened a large and commodious Tavern, where boarders and travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, when he occupied bound with ship timber, and wood of this establishment formerly, and that he lately moved from, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal attention given, to render them periectly satisfied; and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confi dent that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be of fered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits publie patronage.

& To Travellers. .

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the " Middle Ferry." formerly Holland's ferry. which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold : where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washingington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. That most Valuable and Highly im-

proved FARM, Known by the name of the HAYLANDS.

Containing near fifteen hundred acres situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to. James Carroll.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a pegro man named SOLUMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teath. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere pantaloons, a short fulled cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new oznaburg trowsers, and a good furred hat, besides o ther cloaths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Bal-timore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years age, when be was taken up and com mitted to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get himlagain, shall, if taken in Anne-Arundel county, re ccive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Horatio Ridout. Whitehall, Anne-Arundel county, June 15, 1817. 10 if.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen tobacco house and quarter, all lutely erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, in under good fencing and has a commodious dwelling house kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaister, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on

Annapolis, March 27.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Ovster and Fishing Creeks These lands aalmost every description There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small build ings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oys ter creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

March 27. 39 J. T. Chase.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 26th day of May last, living in Liberty town, Frederick county, Maryland, a negro man named CHARLES, who calls himself Charles Warfield. He is about 20 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built and well made, has a small scar on the upper part of his right check, about as large as the mark of two small pox, a black complexion, and on the middle, across his head, his hair is longer than on either He had on when he left home, a fulled drab doublet and waistcoat, tow linen trowsers, white and yellow striped ditto. The subscriber will give forty dollars if secured in gaol so that I get him again, and the above reward if brought home

July 24. JOHN WAGNER.

THE Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Legislature-a few copies for sale at this office-Price # 1 50.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers will procond to sall the following property, to

On Friday the third day of October, at the hour of it in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, the plantation on which the said Richard H. Harwood lately resided, on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles a bove M'Coy's Tavere, containing about 412 1 2 scree of land, together with all the crop thereon; the roads from M'Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of heing made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient outhouses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. At the same time they will offer five negro men, four women, three boys, and six girls, horses, cat tle, sheep and hoge, and farming uten

Qa Friday the 10th of October, at the hour, of 11 in the morning, it fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, a tract of land called "Bessenton," being in Atme Arundel county, on which Samuel C. Watkins at present resides, containing about 150 acres. This land hes on the road from South River Church to the lower part of the county, and is very susceptible of improvement And on Friday the 17th day of Octo-

at the hour of 11 in the morning, fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, parts of several tracts of lands, the whole being in one

body, and containing about 416 14 acres, being in Charles county, about S or 10 miles below Piscataway. The above property or any part of t, will be disposed of at private sale if application be made in time. To the purchasers of personal property a cre-

dit of four months will be given for all sums not under twenty dollars The terms to the purchasers of land will be very accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale. Henry H. Harrond.

Richd. Harwood, of Thos. Annapolis, Ang 5, 1817 The editors of the Federal Gazette and the American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above advertise ment twice a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this of

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of vendo, expos. to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, on the premises, at 3 o'clock. for CASH, all the right, title, interest and estate of Rezin Sputtion, of and to all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of Land, called Sandgate & Tood's Range, lying within half a mile of the city of Annapolis, and adjoining the lands of Jonathan Pinkney, Esq. being taken as the property of the said Re zin Spurrier, to satisfy a debt due the Corporation of the city of Annapolis R. Welch, of Ben. shift.

A. A. County. Annapolis, Aug. 14,

By virtue of a writ of vendo, expos to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, interest and estate of Gerard Hopkins, of Jos. in and to a tract or parcel of Land whereon Joseph Hopkins now resides, caffed "Coodwell," containing one hun dred and thirteen acres of land, more or less, being taken as the property of the said Gerard Hopkins, of Jos. to satisfy a debt due Absalom Ridgely and

James Weams.
R. Welch, of Ben. shift.
Animpolis, Aug. 14.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Munday the first day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavera in this city, at half past ten o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of William Caton, of and to all that lot and premises, where on Assemith Rigby now resides, also all the right, title, interest, claim andestate, of and to all that lot and pre mises whereon William Wilson now resides, adjoining the property occupied at present by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin, being seized and taken as the property of the said William Caton, to satisfy a debt due John Francis Mercer.

Esq. D. Welch, of Ben. shiff. A. A. County.

LAND FOR SALE

The subscriber will dispose of at Public Sale, on Monday the 8th of September next, (if not previously dispos-ed of at private sale.) Two Valuable Tracts of Land, lying in South River Neck. These two tracts, the one called Colliersby, and the other Brewer's Chance Upheld; being connected, contain 300 acres more or less, making a Farm sufficiently extensive for the generality of farmers or planters in that neighbourhood. The quality of this land is equal to most of the lands in South River Neck, and may, by theapplication of clover and plainter, (the latter of which is particularly adapted to this soil) be made in a few years inferior to none in the county. The improvements upon said farm have been very good, and it possesses every necessary building except a dwelling house, which was destroyed by fire last Spring, and may be rebuilt at an inconsiderable expense, as the cellar, walls and gable end remain uninjured There is an abundance of oak, cheanut and pine wood, the latter of which is principally large enough for cord-wood. and there is almost an inexaustible quantity; there are also two very fine young apple orchards which yield in the greatest abundance, likewise a yariety of other choice and valuable fruits The said land enjoys the advantages of the navigable waters of both South & Rhode rivers, it being bounded by the former, and contiguous to the latter, within a quarter of a mile. As it is presumed that those wishing to purchase will examine the above lands, before the day of sale, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more minute description of the advantages and improvements of the same.

The terms of sale will be one half of the purchase money cash, and a liberal credit, with a good security for the balance, with interest from the day of sale.

August : 1

JOSEPH MAYO.

August : 1

N. B. It would be most agreeable to the subscriber to sell the above land at private sale, as it may save the pasties some trouble.

RUNAWAYS.

Committed to my custody as RUN-AWAYS, the following Negroes:

Patty Peterson,

Committed 19th July, about forty years old, five feet two inches high, the has a scar on her right arm, occasioned by a burn; also a mark upon her neck occasioned by a scratch, says she belongs to Margaret Pinkney, of Pennsylvama.

Harry Smale,

Committed on the 17th July, complection very black, five feet eight inches high, 45 years of age, who says he is fice; has clothing consists only of a pair of osnaburg trowsers and a shirt of atriped cotton, no perceivable flesh

Their masters and owners are here by warned to release them from gaol, otherwise they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses according to law.

R. Welch, of Ben. shiff. A. A. County.

Farm on South River FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that well known Farm on South River called ABERDEEN. It is about three miles from Annapolis, contains about three hundred and sixty acres of land, (a good proportion of which is in wood) and is esteemed a good soil The improvements are a large new dwelling house, (not finished) and other convenient out houses. The advantages of gardening, fishing and fowling, are ve-

ry great.
The terms will be made known on application to Win. Steuart, Esq. Mount Steuart, or the subscriber in Baltimore; and the farm, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th of September, if fair, if not, at

August. G. H. STEUART.

In Council.

Annapolis, August 11, 1817.

ORDERED, That the pay-masters of the respective regiments who may have pay rolls in their possession forward them without delay, to the clerk of the Executive Council of the State of Maryland. It is expected that this order will

be premptly attended to. By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clk. To be published in all the papers In the state for six weeks.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, August 21

Federal Republican Ticket.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

POR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, Henry Keene.

The exemplary and characteristic activity of the federal republicans of the Eastern Shore, in adopting proper arrangements to defeat their crest-fallen and feeble opponents at the ensuing October election, should operate like a little leaven which lightens the whole lump, and inspire with zeal and confidence their political friends throughout every section of the state, and simulate them not only to exert themselves to retain the present overwhelming majority which they have in the legislature, but to add to it, by endeavouring to break down the dominion of democracy in counties where the benign light of federalism has as yet only faintly shone, and where the people only want instruction and encouragement to make them forsake their "flesh pots" which they have been prevailed upon to adhere to by the mirroresentations and threats of . task-masters," whose interest it is to keep them in darkness.

At a meeting of the Federal Republicans of Talbot county held at the court house in Easton on Tuesday the 12th instant, pursuant to notice in the People's Monitor-The Hon. R. H. Goldshorough heing appointed Chairman, and Mr. E. Forman, Secretary -

It was unanimously resolved, that Dr. John Stevens, Messes. Thomas stevens, Thomas Hayward, Jonathan N. Benny, and Samuel T. Kennard, be a commultee to wait upon the present degates to the General Assembly to solicit their becoming candidates at the casuing election.

Resolved. That in consequence of the great fall of rain (few persous being able to attend) this meeting be adjourned till Tuesday the 26th day of August, 1817, at So'clock P. M. at which time the federal republicans of Talbot county are requested to attend.

Resolved unanimously, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the People's Monitor until the day of the adjourned meeting. By Order-

R. H. Goldsborough, Chair'n.

F. Forman, Secry.

NOTICE.

The Federal Republicans of Cal roline County are invited to attend at Denton on Tuesday the 26th inst, for the purpose of selecting Four Candidates to represent them as Delegates in the next General Assembly.

Letters from England mention that the great naval armament which has been so long equipping i hat country, is destined against the nese, who, it will be recollected, a short time ago refused to receive the English embassador, except on condition that he would observe certain ceremonies of the most humiliating kind, which he positively declined; rather preferring to return home without effecting the object of his

For the Maryland Gazette.

" The privilege" (says a certain author) " of talking and writing nonsense, is necessary in a free state; but the more sparingly we make use of it the better." A writer in the Maryland Republican, over the signature of "Lackland," has there availed himself of that privilege, but not sparingly; on the contrary he has given full scope to his g nins, and laid himself out in absurdity. In his first and second numbers, (for it is supposed that several are to follow at graceful distances) we meet with an abundance of shadowy thoughts, that rise before and hold each a-glass in which they point to others yet more dim and distant. It appears that the midnight lucubrations of this writer have been ushered into day, by the publication of an address to the prople of Maryland on the necessity of establishing a bank to be called the "Frecholders Bank." This scheme has afforded him an opportunity of "dealing out his wits in six and overcame the fatigues of some street, raised about 30 perpendicu- fore conclude by regating to you to anchor, and took all the

safety be predicted that currency will not be given to his small change.

I believe that the author of the plan of the Freeholders Bank would be gratified if a discussion of the projet was undertaken by a writer competent to the task; but I apprehend he never will consent to enter the list with every slang whanger whose ignorance and stupidity may lead him to scribble for a newspa-

CIVIS.

OBITUARY.

August 2), 1817.

Departed this life in this city, on Phorsday the 14th instant, after an illness of a few days, Mrs. Anne Ozle, at the advanced age of 94 years. Her remains were interred in the fam ly vault at White Hall, the seat of Horatio Ridout, Esq. on the Saturday morning following.

THE LATE FRESHET. From the Fork, (Penn.) Gazette Batra, of August 11th. . DREADFUL INUNDATION.

The 9th of August, 1817, will be a memorable day in the history of this place. The borough of York has had to bear heavy calamities on former occasions. In 1803, the incendiary torch menaced destruction to some o its fairest portions -but the condigrations were generally within the controll of the activity of the cirizens-bounds could always be prescribed to the rage of the hery element-but on Saturday last the floods, the angry floods arose, and swept along with it not only the houses and farmiture of mary of our citizens, but the lives of some were involved in the descriction.

On Friday night the most products ous fall of rain was experienced in this county which has ever been known by the oldest inhabitants now living; the rain continued to fall till Saturday about moon, in torrents, with bittle refermission. All the streams were raised in a little time to uncommon beights; even the small tranches wer, swollen into large creeks, sweeping away fences and to some instances cattle. Plantations are torn to pieces, and some of them have the soil almost swept away. Heavy losses have been sustained by Millers. Dams carried away, races filled up and broken, and even Mills and Waterwork carried off.

The water rose five feet higher than ever known before in this town -where two breweries and five tanneries are swept away, and left nothing but a bare bleak shorewhere instead of the hum of industry nothing is now to be heard but the hawling of winds and the rustling

But the scenes which caused the greates: poignancy of feeling were witnessed in the dwelling houses of so many o our citizens on the western side of the bridge, being desolated by the floods. It was with painful solicitude we had to look on from the eastern side, and behold houses with their innabitants sink. ing to the bottom of the stream or carried off by its force. And what equally excited feelings of compassion was, seeing those whose houses had still resisted the current's force, retreating on their roots and on that eminence having no prospect but of soon following their neighbours to a watery grave. Their cries for help were heard by those on the eastern side, but none could venture to relieve them without exposing himself to greater danger than they were in themselves.

That part of the house owned by John F. W Iliams, in which he kept his grocery store, was the first that gave way. Mr. Williams and Mrs. Williams saved themselves in the remaining part of the house; but sad to relate, Mrs. Williams was hurt by the fall of the store house, while endeavouring to save her child-her efforts were unavailing, she had the affliction of seeing her darting offspring, lying innocent & helpless in the cradle swept away, cradle and all. Peter Reel's house adjoining Mr. Williams is totally swept away - all the people in this saved themselves by taking refuge on the wreck of Mr. Williams's

The house occupied by Hugh Cunningham, and that adjoining occupied by G. K. Kane were carried off. In Mr. Cunningham's house there were six persons, of whom five were lost, Mr. Cunningham and his wife, Daniel Updegraff, Esq. Samuel Eichelberger, (son of Martin Eichelberger) and a hired girl, Joseph Wren, a soldier of the ryo-lution wno had escaped the dangers

tried men's souls although he is now on the vesge of 80, it seems had not filled the measure of his days. After assisting to remove the furniture to the second floor, he retired to the garret and laid himself down and slept, and the house actually went away without wakening him-it went only about 50 yards where it hung to an apple tree until the water receded.

That neat and new brick building of Israel Gardner was thrown down. George Lauman who occupied it had sent his family to a place of safety, himself only remaining and saving himself in the back building. The western Gable end of the widow Doudle's house fell down. The house of Mr. Schlosser is razed to the ground. Every house from Newbory street, where you turn off towards the Methodist Meeting house has been swept away, or sustained injury more or less. Some are considerably undermined, and most all have the windows broken, window cases pushed out of place or floors raised and walls twisted or

It was about one o'clock on Sunday morning before we could have any communication with the western see The water having receded we war relieved from a state of auxious suspense for the fate of those who were surrounded by the flood. It was some mitigation to our feelings to hear that many who were supposed to have sunk with their houses, had survived. Fires were lighted in the streats, on both sides, and moved as the water feil, as signal to those who were driven to their house tops without any other means to ascertain the falling of the water. The house which appeared in the most imminent danger, kept our sensibilities most alive, by its near situation to the bridge, was lesse Spangler's. Mr. Spangler with 5 others remained in the house and all escaped.

Ope of the principal sufferers is Michael Doudle. His loss is great, for a young man who had but a few years established himself in the world- An elegant newly-built shop. his stock of hides and leather, all have been carried off with little exception. But he is not the only one who is removed from conpetency. John F. Williams, lost all his gro ceries and other property, and has nothing left but a wreck of a house, that can neither afford him shelter norshade. Same Breweries and a great quantity of cordwood, Martin Eichelberger, George Lauman and Iacob Smyser lost a tanning stock to a considerable amount Israel Gard. ner, Weirich Bent, John Schlosser, l'eter Reel, lost their dwelling houses. None will feel their loss so greviously as l'eter Reel, who has thus in his old day's been deprived of a home for himself and his qualty aged and helpless wife.

Mr. Elgar's house is much injured, and his Nail factory totally carried off. Many others in the borough have suffered a great loss, which we know not how to estimate; it appears indeed, idle to make an estimate of the loss occasioned by this deluge, as any estimate that can be made must be overthrown by the reality; all we can say, is, that it is so great, that it will be severely felt for many a day.

Our town wears the appearance of having been the scene of military operations; as if it had undergone the assault of an enemy. Some are engaged in burying the dead, some in hunting their valuable effects among the ruins, while others are despatched as guards to protect the property fractal down the stream, from falling a prey to such who seem to consider it, very improperly, legitimate objects of booty.

The corpse of Hugh Cunningham and wife, Daniel Updegraff, esq and Samuel Eichelberger, were all found in Mr. Cunningham's house and buried on Sunday afternoon, The child of Mr. Williams was found half a mile down the creek, and buried this morning. Henry Bradley, who lost his life by imprudently exposing himself in trying to save some lowls in a stable, has also been found. The girl los; in Cunningham's house, and three others whose names we have not heard, re-

main still in their watery graves. Intelligence from the neighbouring counties states, that a great deal of rain fell, but not had the quantity that fell here. seems to have been the focus, where three great rains united. One from S. E. one from S. W. and another from N. E. all poured down in rapid succession. Codorus creek in main

penny bits;" but I think it may with | hard campaigns in the times that | lar feet .- The bridge was covered the assurance the side-walls fell, but the arches stood immoveable as a rock. Five feet higher was the water than at the "High Flood" in 1786.

Thus we have hasily given an account of one of the severest visitations of Providence, ever experience ed in this place. Sudden and unixpected it came upon one portion of our citizens, and we know not what, means of chastisement omnipotence has in store for the rest,

PRESIDENT'S FOUR.

Burlington, July 23.

The President of the U. States arrived in this town last evening, escorted by a squadron of cavalry, commanded by Major Brihsmaid, and accompanied by a large cavalcade of citizens from this and the neighbouring towns who met him at Williston. An address was delivered by Daniel Farrand, Esq. to which the resident was pleased to make a

From the Boston Gazette, July 3f.

The President, shortly after his arrival at Burlington, embarked on Lake Champlain, in one of the steam boats, and proceeded up Great Otter River to Vergennes, where he examined the extensive furnaces, forges and mills for rolling sheet iron, belonging to the great iron works at that place. He had here the opportunity of viewing this po-sition, so important during the war, where the whole fleet under Commodore M'Donough was built and equipped.

The President left Vergennes on Friday afternoon in the Steam Boat, and proceeded down the Lake, probably to the lines, after which he was to land & Plattsburgh, and continue his tour to Sacket's Har-

At Portland, the following Address was presented to the President of the United States, by the Rev. Clargy of that town and vicin-

ADDRESS OF THE CLERGY.

To the President of the United States. Sir-The Ministers of the Lord lesus Christ of the different denominations, in Portland and vieinv, amid the congratulations of their tellow citizens, would now, in a body, tender their respectful and Christian salutations: Opening to you their bosoms, reverend Sir, and imploring on you the Divine presence, guidance and support, as the father of a great and happy people -That you may have, in continuance a prosperous parney, by the will of God, through the northern and western parts of these United States, a safe return to the capital, and to the bosom of your family- That the morning of your Presidency being a morning without clouds which has thrown such a lustre upon our public affairs, and occasioned such surprising harmony in public feelings, may indeed be as the shiring light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

And when, sir, your hands are heavy under the weight of a Nation's cares, be assured the intercessions of our closets, and our altars, (animated by the grateful remembrance of your presence amongst us) shall be always going up to the Mercy scat in your half; through your instrumentalist he beauty of the Lord our God may be upon us, and his glory appear to our children .-And having served your generation according to the will of God in a good old age, and full of days, and of honours, may you be gathered unto the illustrious fathers, who rest from their public labors, and enter with them into heavenly glo-

The Presclent's Reply, as near as can be recollected. GENTLEMEN.

Among the numerous tokens of respect, which have been shown me by my fellow citizens during my present tour, undertaken to advance the public interest. I have received none more grateful than the one I now receive from you, the ministers of our Lord and Saviour. Be assured, that the kind sentiments of your affectionate address, especially those which regard my person, are warmly reciprocated. A proper reverence for our Maker,

and indeed religion in general, leaving all men however, free to at agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences, will ever meet my approbation and support.

I am sensible, gentlemen, that I cannot do justice to your address in this summary reply I quest there-

tion is receiving the unit speciful and chrusting

At Windsor, (Vers Jowing Patriotic Address sented to the President of the Country of the Young La that place.

ADDRESS To the President of the U States.

Impressed with a high sense the honour which the inhabit of this village receive in being gistrate of the Union, we better the Windsor Female Academ present you our humble tribute respect, which although from juvenile pen, will not we true unacceptable, or deemed entirelist neath your notice. While we gard the President of the nation the protector of our country, preserver of our rights, and dem privileges, and the guardian of literary institutions, our hearing with feelings of gratitude, this delight to address him, by the dearing appellation of Patron Friend .- Permit us, Sir, respect ly, to congrafulate on your arrival in the State of Vermont the present happy and proposition situation of the country over the you are called to preside, that olive of peace is now waving the lately the clarion of war was her -and that your entrance opon lic duties both arduous and tant, is at a time when from then neral peace and tranquility to reign, you can have lessure to pe mote the liappiness and literary tainment of the rising generated

We feel happy, that the visit, which our northern states have be so highly honoured, has been under taken at a time, when every the pleasant to yourself, the people; and we but the their reception of you has been so will continue to be such, as is can sonant to their views of respection your private character, and theels vated station you have the horse with so much dignity to all, aspes sident of the United States. The you may long live in the affection of a free and enlightened people, & that success may crown all youres ertions for the public good, is the ardent wish of many apatriotic, though youthful female boson.

ANSWER.

Young Ladies, I beg you to be assured, that a attention, which I have received in the course of my route, has a forded me prost resatisfaction, this that with world, have been hooded by the young ladies of the femiliac addeny of Windson. I take ten interest, as a parent and citizes, the success of female education, have been delighted, wherever have been, to witness the attestion paid to it. That you may bed tinguished for your graceful a useful acquirements, and for me amiable virtue, is the object of sincere desir :. Accept my wishes for your happiness. JAMES MONROE

The Members of the Windsor Female Academy.

> From the Boston Patriol. NARRATIVE.

On the late visit of the President to the Independence, 74, Com. Ba bridge, with that attention to interests of those under his mand which so strongly chause izes him, on presenting his offer detained acting midshipman Ki while he mentioned his escapeal in an open boat from Bermuda. It following is the statement in

words of inidshipman King him I was taken in the United Sal brig Vixen, on the 29d November 1812, by his B. Majesty's I Southamptoin, commanded by James Yeo. The Vixen and So ampton were wrecked on the of November, on Little Island of the Bahamas. We were off Little Island by his majes brig Rhodian, and taken to Jami where we were kept prisoners the 3d of April, 1813, when a of the Vixen's crew were partimyself among the number, and home in the Rebecta Syms of Reladelphia. We entered the Deware on the 2d of May, and worded by the Poictiers, of the Poi guns, commanded by Sir John Berreaford, who ordered us to co

sed on th exception enter of th m Sir Joh in on th g British sailed for arrived o vens and i rd the gua s, then cor Evans. which Ba ntioned to ns in capti ture to c hout much

e of them eption of a Black, W a his oath ny scheme hinking th ce in this e shirts to one of the by to buy four loave 8 days nce to mal s being sl etwo of IT e 24th of] continuin ought it 1 tunity I c h the boat. orthefavo o'clock, P. came on. g.way we built ove the officer master go of the p r, I got m remaining called my monthe l one of th deck port ; companio

> said it w is the gul tioned t natons; rail on hi let the b . When ra; they rv cried as soon : missing vessel since b prisoner hadseve and th d a good did ever cep mys bed wit

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belonging to the Vixen on the Pointiers, for the purpose hanging them for some of his then prisouers at Philadel-The officers and men were sed on the 10th of May, with exception of James Stevens, enter of the Vixen, and myself, Sir John thought proper to on the apposition of our g British subjects. The Poicsailed for Bermuda on the 12th, arrived on the 25th of May. ens and myself were sent on d the guard-ship Ruby, of 64 s, then commanded by Commo-Evans. The Ruby had a fine which sailed remarkably fast. ntioned to some of my compas in captivity, that we might ture to cross the gulf in her hout much danger, but could get e of them to join me, with the ention of a man by the name of n Black, who gave his assent, & s his oath that he would join me my scheme for our liberty.

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hinking that I could put confice in this man, I next day sold e shirts to some of the crew, & one of them belonging to the oy to buy me a po ket compass four loaves of bread. Being 6 8 days without getting any nce to make my escape, and our s being short of provisions, I etwo of my paves to the mess. 24th of July being very stormy, continuing so during the night, ought it would be the best opunity I could get of going off h the boat, & accordingly watch. or the favouring moment. About o'clock, P. M. a heavy equall of came on, and the sentivon the g-way went under a shed that built over the main hatchway. the officer of the deck & quarmaster got under the forward of the poop. Seeing the coast r, I got my pocket compass and remaining two loaves of bread, called my companion. We got monthe lower deck, and unshipone of the gratings of the low. deck port; I gave my bundle to companion, and told him to rein there until I could get the alongside; I got out on the iging boom and out the painter hauled the boot close in to the : but what was my astonish when my companion, atter ing me the bundle, said he would go! In vain did I state that we ald have fair wind one half the at least, owing to the trade ds, prevailing in that latitude; said it would be impossible to is the gulf in an open boat, and tioned the scantiness of our visions; finding that I could not rail on him to go, I shoved off, let the boat drift astern of the When about a hundred yards ra; they struck a bell, and the

prisoners on board. hadseveral squalls between Berand the Gulf Stream. I sufa good deal for want of sleep, did every thing I could think of tep myself awake; my lips were bed with the sun ; I used to ire them with my fingers, to try e pain would keep me awake ; all proved ineffectual; I often sleep, and sometimes when I te would find the boat with her aback and steering a different se. After being out four days, iller, which proved to be very to me the rest of the passage. red a good deal in the Gulf. g to the continual motion of the I saw a brig, but thinking she was an Englishman, I was ul of approaching her. I made Henry on the 2d of August, 4 P. M. and on approaching ight House, discovered the th fleet lying in Lynnhaven I hauled to the southward,

ry cried all was well. I made

as soon as possible, and at day

t was 30 miles from the ship.

missing the boat they sent se-

vessels in chase of me as I

since been informed by one of

sched the boat about 12 o'clock ight, about ten miles to the ward of the Cape; I unbent oat's jib, and carried it about a ter of a mile from the boat, and to sleep; I got up about sunext morning, and got to Mr. chouse's dwelling, who treated ith every kindness that my sion required. I proceeded to olk after remaining with Mr. chouse two days, when I red myself to Captain Cassin, advanced me funds to get to ington. I sold my boat for Mars; the boat was about 22 ong, 7 feet wide, and 3 deep, fore sail, mainsail and jib. She Allasted with fresh water in

FOREIGN NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, June 17. It appears by accounts from the Nottingham Review, of the 14th June, and the Leeds Mercury of the 14th that disturbances had been of pretty serious nature in those during their deliberation, parts of the kingdom.

On Monday the 16th great numbers of people had assembled at Alfreton, and other neighbouring villages, in Derbyshire, and excited considerable alarm; the guards were doubled, and the magistrates held a close consultation. Rumours of these movements reaching Nottingham, troops were sent for to parade the market place. Things howe. ver, remained quiet until the next morning, when information was received that a party of armed men were on their way towards Nottingham. The magistrates assembled and swore in 1000 constables to keep the peace. It appeared that a body of men had assembled at South Wing field, and after arming themselves, proceeded to Nottingham. On I hursday they committed some outrages, and attempted to force all they met to join; but were disappointed in their expectation of volanteers on the road, none of that description appearing. At about seven in the morning they reached Eastwood, where they had about 200 men, armed with guns, pikes, &c. and some with hags of bullets on their backs. Here they found their greatest strength, and from thence declined in numbers. At Kimberly, 5 miles from Nottingham, they had but about 20. Mortified and alarmed, they then threw away their arms, and dispersed in various directions -- several of them, however, were taken without resistance. Twenty eight miserable looking creatures were secured and lodged

The towns of Laughborough, and Newark, were thrown into considerable alarm at the intelligence of riotous assemblies, and proceedings at Langley Mill, and precautions were taken to theck the rioters if they should appear. The peace ofheers were directed to be in readiness, and troops ordered out; but no disturbances took place in that quarter. On Wednesday the 26 prisoners were examined, Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, presiding

on the occasion. From Leeds, it is stated, that a plot had been discovered to effect a change in the representation. Private meetings had been held for the purpose at Dewsbury, and a project offered by a man of the name of Oliver, who represented to the deluded men with whom he held his conferences, that there was a general plot in London to have a rising

of the 8th of June, to take possession of the public offices, seize the constituted authorities release the State prisogers, secure the military, and thus effect without the least bloodshed, an entire change of the government. He proposed to extend this plan throughout the whole country, and to secure the military in every port of the kingdom. This project being disclosed, the persons concerned in it, to the number of ten, were on Friday arrested, secured, and privately examined. On the examination it was stated that arms were deposited, in the barn at Whitley. This proved afterwards to be false. The men were committed for further eximination, and the escort of dismount. ed to steer by tying my hand to ed cavalry, on the way to the prison, were attacked with stones, brickbats, &c. They were, however, safely lodged in confinement. For a week preceding the publication of the account at Leeds, all had been quiet in that neighbourhood.

On the 14th it was stated, that the plot which had been mentioned, had been got up under the instigation of an agent from London, and that the principal offender had been suffered to escape. On examination it proved to be Oliver abovementioned.

All was peace at Nottingham on the 14th.

The trial of Watson for treason occupied seven days, and closed on the 15th June, by a verdict of acquittal. Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, was nearly five hours in delivering his charge to the Jury, & then becoming exhausted, was assisted by Justice Abbot in finishing the recital of the evidence. His Lordship then concluded, by "entreating the jury would give in such a verdict as would quiet their consciences, protect the prisoner, and give him immunity from punishment if he deserved not to be visited by

fective security."

The fury now proposed to withdraw, and an officer (Mr. Beaumont) was sworn to take them in charge

Lord Ellenborough then intimated to the Jury, that they might have refreshment in the box before they retired; afterward, until their verdict was given in, they could not expect to receive any.

Mr Justice Abbot suggested to hem to have some tea or coffee. Some of the Jury wished for sandwiches and wine and water, and in a few minutes afterwards manifested an anxiety to retire and consider

their verdict withou waiting for re-

Lord Ellenborough told them not to be in a hurry: the Court would very readily wait. Officers soon after escorted them out of the court to their room. Most of barristers in the front seats, after the retirement of the jury stood up, as did Mr. Watson, folding his arms. Afterwards, he wrote a note to Mr. Harmer, his solictor, then conversed with Mr. Wetherall, who was on the floor of the court, and received Mr. Harmer's answer.

The officer, to whose care the jury were committed, took the following nath:

"You shall well and truly keep this Jury without meat, drink or fire; you shall suffer no person what. ever to speak to them, nor you yourself, unless it be to ask them whether they are agreed, or not."

Before the return of the Jury, great huzzaing and clapping of hands were heard in the hall. Much surprise was apparent in the court Lord Ellenborough said, the hall ought to be cleared, and Mr. Sherill Kirby went out, as if for that pur pore, but quiet was presently restor ed, and it was found, that the applause had been given to the Lord Mayor, on his passing through the

The Jury were absent about an hour and three quarters. Upon their return, their names were immediately called over, and they were asked who was their foreman? They replied, Mr. Richardson, who came forward. The officer of the court then said, "Prisoner, hold up your hand and listen to your verdict." The foreman of the Jury pronounced in a loud voice, NOT GUIL-

A barister, drawing aside the green curtain, instantly called out towards the hall-". Acquitted." He was heard only by a small part of the company, but their plaudits immediately made it known to the others, and were re-echoed from all parts of the hall. The intelligence spread rapidly through palace yard and the adjoining streets. It was impossible to walk in the neighbour hood, without hearing the words a hundred times in hie minutes.

Lord Ellenborough looked round the court, as if his fordship, in the hest moments of the impression made by the verdict, seemed to think the plaudits proceeded from a part of the audience there : but his lordship soon perceived that the utmost decorum prevailed within his

As soon as silence was obtained, Mr. Watson asked permission to say a few words. One or two gentlemen near him intimated, that as his counsel Mr. Wetherall, had withdrawn, this might not be proper, but the court appeared willing to hear him. Mr. Watson, bowing respectfully to the Jury, said, "Gentlemen, I thank you much.'

Lord Ellenborough asked the attorney-general, if he had any other charge against the prisoner? The attorney-general answered. "No, my lord.

Mr. Watson was then discharged; but, as the plaudits continued in the hall, lord Ellenborough expressed a wish, that the Jury should wait a little time before they withdrew; and Watson appearing to feel, that the reason of the request might extend to him, also remained in court. When he withdrew it was through the vaulted passage, which leads into old palace-yard, whence he pass-sed with Mr. Harmer to Milibank.

In the mean time, the carriage, which had been drawn up near the door of the hall to convey Mr. Watson back to the tower, if that had been permitted by the verdict, was removed, and the horse guards, who attended it, retired.

In Spring Gardens, Mr. Harmer and Mr. Watson were recognized

and cheered. On the latter quitting Mr. Har-

it; while they would, at the same mer's house in Hatton garden, in a time, feel that they were protecting the laws of the land, & giving them, the horses from the cosen. & drew and those who administer them, ef-Fleet, street, till he arrived at Mr. West's, wire worker, (one of his bail) in Wich street, Drury lane, where he alighted.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a writof vendition expones, to me directed from the Court of Appeals for the western shore of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of September next, at 3 o'cleck in the afternoon, at James Hunter's tavern in the city of Annapolis, for cash, one negro man named Sampson, a blacksmith by trade, seized and taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, to satisfy a debt due John Yates, for the use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Joseph M. Ceney, late Sheriff Anne-Arundel County August 21.

FOR SALE.

I will sell at Private Sale, that Tract of LAND known by the name of BROWN'S PURCHASE, lying on the Patuxent, and containing 261 acres, more or less. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above Land, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same, which they may do by calling on Mr. John Davis, who resides on it. For terms of sale, application to be made to Messrs. Warfield & Ridgely, or to

Absalom Ridgely. Annapolis, August 21.

Straved or Stolen

From the subscriber, on the 24th July las a sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, cropped and nicked, ten years old. If the above horse should have strayed array, and is found in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, a reward of five dollars will be given on his delivery to the subscriber; if out of the county ten dollars—It stolen, thirty dollars will be given, on conviction of the thief

Washington G Mapolis, August 21.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come well ecommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and iberal wages for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber on the north side of Severn.

FREDERICK GRAMMER

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, August 19, 1817.

On application by petition of Philemon Plummer, jun. executor of the last will and testament of Stephen Matthews, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice fequired by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be pub ished once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer John Gassaway, Reg Wills,

for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the or phans court of Anne Arundel county. in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Matthews late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 2d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of August, 1817.

Bilemon Plummer, jr. ex'r.

NOTICE.

This to give notice, that the subscriber hash taken out short letters on the estate of John Worthington, late of Anne Arunder county. deceased. Alf persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them, legally authenticated, & all those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, to

Beale M. Worthington, ex r. The Editors of the National Intelli-gencer are requested to publish the a bove advertisement once a week, weeks, and forward their secound to this office for collection. July 10.

A FEW COPIES OF THE Laws of Maryland, PASSED DECEMBER SESSION 1816.

May be had at this Office-Price

State of Maryland, sc. April Arundel County, Orphics co. August 13, 1817.

August 13, 1917.
On application by petition of Thomas Franklin, signification de bonis non of Ferdinando Battee, late of Anne-Arandel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against and that the same be the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, n Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Ferdinando Battee, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons hav-ing claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, at or before the 25th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of

August, 1817. Thomas Franklin, ad'mr. D. B. N.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of far ining, will meet with employ and liberal wages, for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber, on the North side of Severn

JAMES MACKUBIN. August 14.

Houses & Lots For Sale.

The subscriber having been duly authorised by the owners, offers for sale the following houses and lots in the city of Annapolis: the house and lot now occupied by Mr John Munroe, as a Past Office, Shop, and Dwelling-The house and lot now occupied by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin as a Tavern, (being the same formerly occupied by capt. Thomas)-And the house and lot on Church street, at present occupied by Mr Gilbert Murdoch. Persons disposed to purchase will apply to William Steuart, Esq. at Mount Steuart, or to the subscriber in Baltimore. The whole property, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction, on the premises. nt 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 16th of

September next 7 G. H. Steuart. August 14.

PROPOSALS OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
AN ORIGINAL WORK, TO BE ENTITLED

A JOURNAL of the loss of t'c BRIG COMMERCE,

of Hartford (Ct)-Capt. RILEY ; OF THE CAPTIVITY OF CAPTAIN BILEY, who was for two months a Slave, AMONGST THE ARABS: and of the

Slavery and Sufferings of the Author FOR NINETEEN MONTHS, Among the same People :

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, & HABITS, DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY OF THE ARABS

BY ARCHIBALD ROBINS.

THE narratives and journals of Travellers, Adventurers, the Shiprerecked and Prisoners, are often told with exaggerations, and not unfrequently condemned as deceiving, rather that informing the world .-The author of the proposed fournaL is a citizen of Connecticut, and one of the suffering crew of Captain RILEY. He has seen life in a sphere uncommon to his countrymen-he has endured miseries uncommon to human nature. By the blessings of a merciful Providence he has sur vived to detail his sufferings to the world. If truth will excite astonishment, and even occasion incredulity, he cannot help it ; but he is resolved to tell a plain unvarnished tale of extreme suffering-of the manners, customs and habits of the extraordinary people among whom he endured it. He will submit it to the world, hoping that the liberality of the public will, in a small degree, compensate him for his suffering, by reading the tale of it.

TERMS. I. The work shall constitute a duo-

decimo volume of about three hundred pages, to be handsomely bound.

il. The price to subscribers will be one dollar.

III. Those who procure twelve subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall have a thir-teenth gratis. Subscribers on papers to be returned to William Marsh, Hartford, by the first day of October next,

OF Bubscriptions received ut this

PARTS CORNER.

SONG.

From Moore's Lalla Rookh. Fly to the desert, fly with me, Our Arab tents are rude for thee-But, oh! the choice what heart can doubt, Of tents with love, or thrones with.

Our rocks are rough-but smiling

there Th' acacia waves her yellow bair Lonely and sweet, nor loved the less For flowering in a wilderness. Our sands are bare-but down their

slope, The silvery footed antelope As gracefully and gaily springs As o'er the marble court of kings Then come_thy Arab maid will be The lov'd and lone acacia tree : The antelope, whose feet shall bless With their light sound thy loneliness.

Oh! there are looks and tones that

An instant sunshine through the heart, As if the soul that minute caught Some treasure it through life had

sought ; As if the very lips and eyes, Predestra'd to have all our sig And never be forgot agam, Sparkled and spoke before us then '

So came thy every glance and tone When first on me they breath'd and

shone . New, as if brought from other spheres, Yet welcome, as if los d for years.

Then fly with me-if thou hast known No other flame, nor falsely thrown A gein away, that thou hadst aworn Should ever in thy heart be worn. Come, if the love thou hast for me

Is pure and fresh as mine for thee -Fresh as the fountain under ground, When first 'tis by the lapwing found But if for me thou dost forsake Some other maid, and rudely break Her worshipped image from its base. To give to me the ruined place ;-

Then fare thee well. I'd rather make My bower upon some icy lake When thawing suns began to shine, Than trust to love so lake as thme.

SHORT SERMONS.

SERMON IX. Him that cometh to me I will in no reise cust out. John vi. 57.

How tenderly compassionate is the dear Friend of paer lost sinners! How anxious does he appear to remove every objection out of the my of the inquiring soul, that is made willing to be saved on gospel terms, "by grace through faith!" Eph. ii. Lest such should be discouraged. Fow graciously does he describe their character and feelings, inviting them, with all the eloquence of God like pity, unto come to Hist! Hear his words, Matth. x1. 28. "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Are you weary of the slavery of sin, and the bondage of satan and the world? Are you heavy laden with guilt on your conscience, and fear in your heart? Be hold the loving Saviour stands with open arms to receive you; & these are the gracious words which proceed out of his mouth, "Come unto me and I will give you rest." "He is faithful that hath promised," 11eb. x 23, and cannot deceive you. "He will not after the thing that is gone out of his lips," Psalm laxxix. 34. Make the experiment; come to him. He is able to save, and he is willing to save;

wherefore should you doubt? But you say, "I am a great sin-Be it known unto you, that Jesus Christ is an almighty Saviour. You sav further, "I have continued long in open rebellion against him . I have been many years sinning against him with an high hand." Be it so; you are not out of the reach of mercy, nor is your case too desperate for the skill and power of the great Physician. Do you still object, " I am a sinner of no come monkind, of sinners I am chiet." Even unto you is the word of this salvation sent. The blood of Jesus is the blood of Gop, (Acts xx. 28,) and therefore cleanseth from ALL sin, 1 John i. 7. The righteourness of Jesus is the righteous of God, (Rom. iii. 23.) and therefore is sufficient to justify the most ungodly. Do not despair; for thus saith thy Saviour, the lover of thy poor lost soul, "Him that cometh onto me I will in no wise cast out." He makes no exceptions; being " not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentagce." 2 Pet. iil. 9.

But you say, "Must I not mend I venture to approach him?" If you

all, die in your sins. This he must do for your and this he will effectually do for you, when you come to his cross, confessing your sins, and trust in his blood as your atonement. You must come to him, just as you are, a poor, vile sinner, to be washed in his blood, to be clothed in his righteousness, sanctified by his Spirit, and fitted for his glory, Why do you object to receive, what he is so ready to give; and that freely, " without money and without price," (Isa. lv. 1.) even pardon, holiness and heaven. He pro-

fessedly receiveth simers, (Luke xv. 2.) that he may save them: and has solemnly declared, HIM THAT COMETHUNTO ME, be the person who or what he may, I WILL IN NO WISE CAST OUT. SERMON X

Being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Rom. v. i.

There is no peace saith my God to the wicked! Isa. xlviii, 22. An unpardoned sinter can have no peace with God. While his conscience is unawakened, he may be careless and secure; but as soon as his eyes are opened, and his heart is made to feel, he must be miserable, till God speaks peace to his guilty soul. To be justified, is to be pardoned and accepted of God. Pardon and accoptance are only to be obtained by faith in Jesus Christ, as having atoned for sin by his precious blood, When it is given me to believe that Jesus Christ bath taken away my ins, there is nothing more to dis tress my conscience, then I have peace with God. The distuess of an awakened soul arises from a guil ty conscience, and a sease of his sins. As soon there ope as the poor trembling sinher ducovers, that Christ died for such as he is; that Christ, being God, is able to save the chief of sinhers; that this was his errand into the world, and that he hath said, Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out, John vi. 37, as soon as the poor sinner believes this, he hath peace with God; he can call God his Father; he can trust God for every thing; he can think of death with comfort, and resoice in the hope of the glory of God. Sinner, is this your state? Do you know that there is no salvation without an interest in Christ? that there is no peace with God but through Jesus Christ; that unless your sins be pardoned, your life must be unhappy, and your death the entrance of cternal misery If I am looking unto Jesus as the only Saviour, and in self-despair have fled unto him for refuge, then God is no longer angry with me ; my sins, which are many, are forgiven; my person 's accepted; and if I die to night, I shall go to God. O. happy state, to have nothing to fear in life or death' to have God for our Father, Christ for our Redeem. er, the Holy Ghest for our Comforter, death our friend, heaven our home, and an happy evernity before us of peace and joy. Sinner, is this thy case?

SERMON XI.

Unto you which believe he is precious.

1 Peter it. 7. The Apostle is speaking of Jesus Christ, the dear dying friend of poor lost sinners, who pitied us, when we had no pity on ourselves; and died for us, when otherwise we must have been cast into hell. Now, if you believe this, that your sins would have damned you, if Christ had not taken them on himself; and that you must have been cursed forever, if Christ had not been made a curse for you; if you feel in your hearts ing destruction from the presence a humble assurance of pardon part of the Lord and from the glory of consider him as saying to you in the gospel, what he said to the poor sintul woman, (Luke vii. 18, 50,) Go in peace, thy sins are forgiven; then Christ is precious to you, you love him above all things. You love to think of him, you love to hear of him, you love to talk of him: whatever he has commanded, you desire t do; and what he has torbidden you will not willingly do to gain the whole world. - You are now become a new creature. You cannot live as you once lived. You are borne again. Old things are passed away, and all thing are become new 2 Cor. v. 17.) The things which you once hated, such as prayer, praise, hearing and reading God's word, you now love : and the things you once loved, such as vain, sinful conversation, amusements, &c. you now hate. You my heart and reform my life, before cannot now go to bed at night, without thanking your precious and

your own strength, you will, after the day; nor without committing yourself to his protection for the night, and trusting your soul in his hands, that if you die before morning, he may receive you unto himseif: and when you rise in the morning, you cannot go out into the world about your lawful business, without begging him to keep you from the snates of the world and the temptations of Satan. Your one object is to please your beloved Saviour, and above all things you fear to offend him. You desire, that whether you eat or drink, or whatever you do, you may do all to the glory of God. (1 Cor. x. 31.) The love of Christ constrains you. (2 Cor. v. 14.)

> SERMON XII. Follow holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord. Hebrews

God is an holy God : Christ is an holy Saviour: the Spirit of God is an holy Spirit: heaven is an holy place: the angels are holy angels: and all God's redeemed people are an holy people. Am I an holy person? If I am not, it is written, " I shall not (cannot) see God." Holiness is a separation of heart from sin to God. It is not mere decency of conduct; there may be external morality where there is no boliness, though there can be no holiness without morality. If you are an holy person, you not only abstain from sin, but you really hate it .-You hate all sin; whatever is not consistent with the will of God you hate and abhor. Your abhorrence is turned against yourself on account of your remaining sinfulness. You not on y discover sin in your life, but in your heart. If you are a sanctified person, you not on'y make a conscience of your actions and words, but of your thoughts. You not only desire to appear good in the eyes of the world, but to approve yourself to God who searcheth the heart. You seek an inward conformity to the mind and will of God. Is this the case? Remember that it is written, Without holiness un man shall see the Lord. Holiness is in short the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost given unto us. This love becomes the motive to all holy obedience : the word of God then becomes the rule of the whole conduct : and the glory of God is proposed as the end of our conversation. Now no man can enter heaven till he is made holy. Do you believe it? And is it the prayer of your heart, "Lord sanct fy me wholly, soul, body, and spirit." If it be, the Lord hath begun the good work on your heart, and he will perfect it unto the day of Jesus Christ, that you may be presented holy and unblamable be fore him in love.

SERMON XIII.

Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ.

Titus ii. 13. This is the happy privilege of the believer in Jesus, to be looking for the second appearance of his Lord. Jesus has promised that he will come again: that he will come quickly. (Rev. xxii. 20.) He has declared, that his coming will be sudden like that of a thief in the night. (1 Thess. v. 2.) The believer is a man who is expecting it, waiting for it, and preparing to welcome it. He knows that though "the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with his mighty angels in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God and obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, who shall be punished with everlasthis power," yet that another end of his coming is, that he may be "glorified in his saints and admired in all them that believe." (2 Thess. i. 8, 10.) Therefore he looks for that blessed hope. He has peace with God through Jesus Christ. Guilt the cause of fear is taken a. way. He believes that the Judge is his friend, therefore he looks forward with a comfortable expectation. He feels that his present state is not his rest; for though the guilt of sin is taken out of his conscience, and the love and power of it out of his heart; he painfully feels that sin yet dwelleth in him; and therefore longs for the coming of Christ, that he may totally destroy it. The hope he has is a blessed hope; because the things hoped for are inestimable in vilue, eternal in duration, and certain to the man who looks for them in faith & hope. "We that are in this tabernacle (of

flesh and blood) do groan being bur-

tion, and temptation; but at the | tance is the gift of glorious appearance of our Lord Jesus Christ, God shall wipe away all tears from our eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former no man regarded; but he things are passed away. (Rev. xxi. nought all my counsel a

SERMON XIV.

If ye then being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children; how much more shall your heaven ly Father give the holy Spirit to them that ask him. Luke xi. 13.

In these words, our gracious Father who is in heaven, permits us to decide an important point by the conviction of our own consciences. He appeals to our feelings as parents, in order to, encourage our hope, and enliven out confidence, (ver. 11.) If a son ask bread of any of you that is a father, will he give him a stone? If a hungry child come to a father, saying, "Pather, I am starving for want, give me bread to cat;" would the father, (unless he were worse than a brute) give his child a stone to mock him? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent? Or if he ask an eag, will he give him a scorpion, to destroy him? Certainly, not. How much more then shall your heavenly Father, whose affection for his poor sin'ul children is so infinitely supe. rior to yours for the offspring of your bodies, give the holy Spirit to them that ask him?

"I am a poor ignorant sinner. 1 want to know myselt as a sinner before God, and as exposed to his just indignation. I want to know Jesus Christ as a Saviour to my poor soul; for him to know is life eternal. But this saving knowledge I can only derive from givine teaching. God has promised his holy Spirit, to lead the poor ignorant sinner, that feels his ignorance, (for that is the point,) into all truth necessary for his comfort and salvation. O Lord, let thy holy Spirit be my teacher."

"I am a poor, helpless sinner. find I have no power to believe on the Son of God. Yet faith in him is essential to salvation. My conscience is distressed on account of my sins. I want to know him and the power of his resurrection. But I can no more believe, by any mere exertion of my own powers, than I can make a world. God has promised his holy Spirit, to create faith in the heart of every humble supplicant. O Lord, help me to believe. to the peace of my conscience, the joy of my heart, the sanctification of my nature, the salvation of my soul, and the eternal glory of thy

God giveth his holy Spirit to them that ask him. We can do no good, we can do nothing but sin, and so destroy ourselves, without his special assistance. Doyoufeel you want it? And does want and absolute necessity drive you to a throne of grace for this comprehensive blessing? Do you ask, as a hungry child asks his father for bread? Are you sensible of your ignorance, so as earnestly to seek his divine teaching; and of your helpless state, so as to ask help of God? Ask, and ye shall have; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. Consider, God cannot break his word. If you have asked without receiving it is because you did not ask in earnest. You do not feel your want. Ask of God to give you to feel your wants, and then he will supply them; ask him to teach you to pray. Come to him as a poor. ignorant, helpiess child, for except ye be converted and become as little children, ye cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven. (Mat. xviii. 3.) Lord, give unto us this child-like spirit.

BERMO! XV.

It is appointed unto men once to die, and after this the judgment. Heb. xii. 27.

You and I are dying creatures. We have seen many of our triends and relatives laid in the grave; many as young as ourselves, and apparently as likely to live. Some we have seen carried off by long and lingering diseases, and some cut down suddenly without warning God only knows when we are to follow them into the eternal world. We know not the day of our death. Our times are in God's hand, It may be to night. We are certain the moment of death must come. We are certain it can be at no great distance: but we know not how near. Now if these things are true, what madness it is to put off the future day! We are not certain of Grant it, O Lord, for Jesus Comparison of the savent was seeing to-merrow; and as repennecessary work of repentance to a wait till you have effected this is adorable Jesus for the mercies of dened (2 Cor. v, 4.) with sin, afflic- seeing to-merrow; and as repen- sake. Amen."

say to us said Prov. i. 2 cause I have called a I have stretched out my none of my reproof; I will also at your calamity, I will mock your fear cometh. your fear cometh. Whose fear cometh as desclation, a destruction cometh as a white when distress and when distress and anguish on upon you: then shall ye calls me, but I will not answer the shall seek me early, but they the not find me a for that they had knowledge, and did not those the fear of the Lord."

After death comes the Judgment, We must all stand before the pas ment seat of Christ, to give acco of the things done in the body, ther they be good or bin we must appear there? All yours old, rich and poor, without dim tion or exception. You and I me meet there. But for whatperpoor To give an account of whit? 0 all our secret thoughts known on to ourselves; of all oursecretain ons, which no eye saw, but then seeing eye of the omniscient local He keeps a book of remembrane in which every evil thought, work and work is registered; every and of which will be then broughtland to our eternal confusion; piles they are washed away in the precious blood of the Lord Jesus Chris We read, (Rev. vi. 16.) that some in that day, will call on the toch and the mountains, " Fall pama hide us from the face of him the sitteth on the throne and from the wrath of the Lamb." Goard it may not be your case may not be your case may min. But in order to avoid this dread. state, we must " seek the Lon while he may be found, and calls on him while he is near: the with ed must forsake his way, and is unrighteous man his thoughts, and return unto the Lord, and he vi have mercy upon him, and too God and he will abundantly pardon This is the day of grace. But a will be too late to seek for mere when the day of judgment comes, If you die Without an interest in Christ, it had been good for you you had never been born: for it would be better to have hid next istence at all, than to have a night able existence in hell forever. In must be the portion of every as pardoned, unconverted sinner. Ge hath said it, who cannot lie.

SERMON XVI.

How shall we escape if we negled !

great sulvation! A salvation great indeed, beyond description, or conception, contined by the wisdom and love of Go for my poor lost soul! A salvalle procured by the death of the of begotten Son of God. How no was I to the brink of hell! Be deeply was I fallen! How ma and great my sins, to make such salvation necessary! How disprove must it be to neglect it! 64 has no other Son to give. If are unconcerned about it; if, take no pains to secure it; if are unaffected with your dangers with the salvation that is proper to you; how can you escape! Is impossible. You reject the say Saviour, and thereby commit 0 free mercy in Christ. Are yes shocked at such a thought? Br guilty of this. There is no re provided for those who finally is Christ. & There remains no sacrifice for sin." Their ruis certain, is near, and will be etc. and intolerable. Remember, is the accepted time, and the day of salvation. (2 Cor. W.) you die without Christ, you never see the face of God with fort. You must hear the pronounce your sentence. De ye cursed, into everlasting hiel pared for the devil and his at (Matt. xxv. 41.) God forbid! more I entreat you, my follows ner, before you close the book! and think. Nay, go upon threes, and pray to God to an your conscience, and give knowledge of Christ. My prayers are offered up for you vation. I have no motive in put this into your hands, but warts al good. O God, may the

book be productive of good in reader's soul in time and etc.

Follow it with the blessing and the precious truths, thereis forth, be "the savour of life.

PRINTE

JON OHURCH-

Anne Arus On applica anty Court aying for th relief of st sed at Nov ndred and fi ty, and a ne far as ing annexed John Des d court the te of Mary ly preceding and that nt for debt ed and adju t the said J m his confir ted in one o the city of three succe rd Monday tice to his or county cou on the thire

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PRINTED AND PUDGISHED

JONAS GREEN, OBURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price Three Dollars per danum.

Anne Arundet County Court, April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne-Arundel unty Court by petition in writing of his Deale, of Anne Arundel county, sying for the benefit of the act for sailed of suedley insulated. o relief of sundry insolvent debtors, seed at November session eighteen indred and five, and the several appments thereto, a schedule of his pro-ly, and a list of his creditors, on h, as far as he can ascertain them ing annexed to his patition; and the d court that he has resided in the ate of Maryland two years immedily preceding the time of his applica a, and that he is in actual confinent for debt only; It is therefore or ed and adjudged by the said court, t the said John Deale be discharged m his confinement, and that he, by sing a copy of this order to be inted in one of the public newspapers the city of Annapolis, once a week three successive months, before the rd Monday of September next, give tice to his creditors to appear before county court of Anne Arundel counon the third Monday of September t, for the purpose of recommending rustee for their benefit, on the said a Deale then and there taking the by the said acts prescribed, for dering up his property and to show me il any they have, why the said ha Deale should not have the benefit the said act and supplements thereto

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Bm. S. Green, Clk.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for iging in gaol, or bringing home no Sophia, a bright mulatto woman out eighteen years old, well grown has large grey eyes, and her hair ber light. The above woman ran sy from Col. Waring of Mountmant, about the 15th June, (of on I purchased her.) She has been ard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. lliam Tillard's near Pig-Point, where supposed she has been waiting to a passage in the packet to Balti She has acquaintances in Balti re, Washington, Annapolis, and Nor Her cloathing not recollected epting a green stuff frock. Wm. B. Beanes.

er Marlbro'?

His Excellency, Charles Ridgely. Hampton, Esquire, Governor of

A PROCLAMATION. hereas it has been represented to Arnold T. Winsor, Esquire, wiff of Montgomery County, that a Negro Man named JACOB, s of Mr. John C'Neal, who had a compitted to the gaol of said mty, charged with the murder of his ster, has made his escape therefrom. d whereas it is the duty of the Extive in the execution of the laws, to leaver to tring all malefactors to tice—I have therefore thought proto issue thirdmy proclamation, and by and with the advice and consent he Council offer a reward of Two indred I ollars to any person or person who shall apprehend and deliver he Sheriff of Moltgomery County, said Negro Jacob. Given under hand and the seal of the State of ryland, this seventeenth day of July, attention to the seal of the State of ryland, this seventeenth day of July, attention to the State of ryland, this seventeenth day of July, attention to the State of ryland, this seventeenth day of July, attention to the State of ryland, the forest in the Maryland totte, Federal Gazette, of Hampt.

Clerk of the Council, ordered, That the foregoing proclation be published in the Maryland totte, Federal Gazette, Federal Relivant and Telegraph, the Frederick in Herald, the Torch Light the Alany Federalist, and the Molitor at ton, once a week for six weeks.

NINIAN PINK NEV whereas it is the duty of the Ex-

n, once a week for six week NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council fily 24.

TRACTS,

ablished by the Protestant Episco Book Society of Maryland, for sale

e Good Old Way or the ? eligion of our Forefathers 5 ections for Prayer hop Wilson on Family?

the Lord's Supper

CITY HOTEL.

THAC WELL KNOWN ESTABLISH-MEST,

The Union Tovern & City Hotel.

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Ampaphis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER

Who has opened a large and comme dious Tavern, where boarders and travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, when he occupied this establishment formerly, and that he lately moved from, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal attention given, to render them perfectly satisfied; and be invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be of fered to his customers, and the great est attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

May 15

To Travellers

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the " Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order. and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washingington turnpike road.

Jan. I, 1817. one year."

That most Valuable and Highly im proved FARM.

Known by the name of the HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres. situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River. and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

James Carroll-May 15.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the Court of Appeals for the western shore of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at James Hunter's tavern in the city of Annapolis, for cash, one negro man named Sampson, a blacksmith by trade, seized and taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, to satisfy a debt due John Yates, for the use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Joseph M. Ceney, late Sheriff Anne-Arundel County August 21.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans court, August 13, 1817.

On application by petition of Thomas Franklin, administrator de bonis non of Ferdinando Battee, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intel-

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the or phans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration de honis non on the personal estate of Ferdinando Battee, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warped to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, at or before the 25th day of September next they may otherwise by law be excludfrom all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 13th day of August, 1817.

Thomas Franklin, ad'mr. D. B. N.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the Hanaway from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full fane, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey cashmere pantaloons; a short fulled cloth jacket of a drah colour. of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new oznaburg trow-sers, and a good furred bat, besides o-ther cloaths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Bal-timore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and conmitted to jail. Whoever apprehends the said ronsway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get himjagain, shail, if taken in Anne-Arundel county, recounty the above reward.

Horatio Ridout. Whitehall, Anne-Arundel county, June 15, 1817. 11 tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "Whites Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to co, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well offine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, ander good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling house kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaister, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to 23, no. T. Barber.

Annapolis, March 27

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements. and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

March 27. 40 J. T. Chase.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 26th day of May last, living in Liberty-town, Frederick county, Maryland, a argre man named CHARLES, who calls himself Charles Warfield. He is about 20 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built and well made, has a small scar on the upper part of his right cheek, about as large as the mark of two small pox, a black complexion, and on the middle, across his head, his hair is longer than on either side He had on when he left home, a fulled drab doublet and waistcoat, tow linen trowsers, white and yellow striped ditto. The subscriber will give for ty dollars if secured in gaol so that I get him again, and the above reward if brought home

July 24. 570HN WAGNER.

THE Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Legislature—a few copies for sale at this office—Price # 1 50, Juna 26.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Rithard H. Harwood, esq. of the city of Annapolis, the sub-cribers will pro-ceed to sell the following property, to

On Priday the third day of October. at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, the plantation on which the said Richard H: Harwood lately resided, on Elic Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles a-bove M'Coy's Tavers, containing about \$12 1.2 acres of land, together with all the crop thereon; the roads from M'Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient outhouses, a garden, a spring of most excelient water very near the house, and an ice house. At the same time they will offer five negro men, four women, three boys, and six girls, horses, cat tle, sheep and hogs, and farming uten-

On Friday the 10th of October, at the hour of II in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, a tract of land called "Bessenton," being in Anne Arundel county, on which Samuel C. Watkins at present resides, containing about 150 seres This land lies on the road from South-River Church to the lower part of the county, and is very susceptible of improvement And on Friday the 17th day of Octo

ber, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, parts of several tracts of lands, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1-4 acres, being in Charles county, about 8 or 10 miles below Piscataway.

The above property or any part of it, will be disposed of at private sale if application be made in time. To the purchasers of personal property a credy of four months will be given for all sums not under twenty dollars. The terms to the purcl asers of land will be very accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry H. Harwood,
Richd, Harwood, of Thos.

Annapolis, Aug. 5, 1817. The editors of the Federal Gazette and the American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above advertise ment twice a week until the day of sale and forward their accounts to this of-

Sheriff's Sales.

virtue of a writ of vendo, expos me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, interest and estate of Rezin Spurrier, of and to all that theet or part of a tract or parcel of Land, called Sandgate & Tood's Range, lying within half a mile of the city of Annapolis, and adjoining the lands of Jonathan Pinkney, Esq being taken as the property of the said Rety court, will be exposed to public taken as the property of the said Re-zin Spurrier, to satisfy a debt due the Corporation of the city of Annapolia R. Helch, of Ben. shff.

A. A. County. Annapolis, Aug.

By virtue of a writ of vendo. expost to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, at Mr. James Houter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, interest and estate of Gerard Hopkins, of Jos. in and to a tract or parcels of Land whereon Joseph Hopkins now resides, called "Coodwell," containing ane hundled. called "Coodwell," containing ane hun-dred and thirteen acres of land more or less, being taken as the property o the said Gerard Hopkins, of Jo. to satisfy a debt due Absalom Ridgel and James Weems.

R. Welch, of Ben. slff. Amapolis, Aug. 14.

By virtue of a writ of figri facias, to me directed from Angle Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, at Mr. James Hanter s Tavern in this city, at half past ten o'clock, for CASH, all the right title, interest, claim and estate of William Caton, of and to all that lot and premises, where on Assenith Righy now resides; also all the right, title, interest, claim and-estate, of and to all that lot and premises whereon William Wilson now resides, adjoining the property occupied at present by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin, being seized and taken as the pro-berty of the said William Caton, to sa-tisty a gebt due John Francis Mercer,

R. Welch, of Bon. shiff. A. A. County. August 14.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will dispuse of a Rublic Sale, on Menday the eth of September next, (if not previously dispused of at private sale.) Two Valuable Tracts of Land, lying in South River Neck. These two tracts, the one called Colliersby, and the other Brawer Chance Upheld; being connected, on thin 300 acres more or less, making Parm sufficiently extensive for the Parm sufficiently extensive for the Paris sufficiently extensive for the generality of farmers or planters in that neighbourhood. The quality of this land is equal to most of the lands in South River Neck, and may, by the application of elever and plaister, (the latter of which is particularly adapted to this soil) be made in a few years interior to none in the county. The improvements upon said farm have been provements upon said farm have been very good, and it possesses every necessary building except a dwelling house, which was destroyed by fire last Spring, and may be rebuilt at an inconsiderable expense, as the cellar, walls and gable end remain uninjured There is an abundance of oak, chesun and pine wood, the latter of which is principally large enough for cord-wood and there is almost an inexaustible quantity; there are also two very fine young apple orchards which yield in the greatest abundance, likewise a varicty of other choice and valuable fruits The said land enjoys the advantages of the navigable waters of both South & Rhode rivers, it being bounded by the former, and contiguous to the latter, within a quarter of a mile. As it is prosumed that those wishing to pur-chase will examine the above lands, before the day of sale, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a mora minute description of the advantages and improvements of the same.

The terms of sale will be one half of the purchase money cash, and a liberal credit, with a good security for the balance, with interest from the day of sale.

JOSEPH MAYO.

of sale.

August 14

N. B. It would be most agreeable to he subscriber to sell the above land at private safe, as it may save the parties some trouble.

RUNAWAYS.

Committed to my custody as RUN-AWARS, the following Negroes:

Patty Peterson,

Committed 19th July, about forty years old, five feet two inches high, she has a scar on her right arm, occasioned by a burn; also a mark upon her neck occasioned by a scratch, says she belongs to Margaret Piukney, of Pennsylvania.

Harry Smale,

Committed on the 17th July, comelection very black, five feet eight inches high, 45 years of age, who says he is free; his clothing consists only of a pair of osnaburg trowsers and a shirt of striped cotton, no perceivable flesh marks.

Their masters and owners to here-by warned to release them from gaol, otherwise they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses according to law.

R. Welch, of Ben. s. A. A. County. August 14.

Farm on South River FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that well known Farm on South River called ABERDEEN. It is about three miles from Annapolis, contains about three hundred and sixty acres of land, (a good proportion of which is in wood) and is esteemed a good soil The improvements are a large new dwelling house, (not finished) and other conve nient out houses. The advantages of gardening, fishing and fowling, are ve-

ry great.
The terms will be made known on application to Wm. Steuart, Esq. Mount Steuart, or the subscriber in Baltimore; and the farm, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th of September, if fair, if not, at

August G. H. STI G. H. STEUART.

In Council,

Annapolis, August 11, 1817.

ORDERED, That the pay-masters of the respective regiments who may have pay-rolls in their possession forward them without delay, to the clerk of the Executive Council of the State of Maryland. It is expected that this order will be promptly attended to.

To be published in all the papers in the state for six weeks.

Aug. 9.

Gale ... The wind blew yesterder from about 11 o'clock, a strong gale at South East; but not with such wiolence as to cause material damage. The steam boat Charleston, with a considerable number of passengers, started between one and two melock for Sullivan's Island, and after contending for about an hour and a half with the wind and a strong title. came to anchor between Hog Island and Haddrill's Point, where she remained last evening, in apparent safety. The wind lulling at sun set, she probably got down in the course of the night.

The Season .- The present summer has been rainy beyond example. The month of June, usually a dry month, has been marked this year by twenty six days of rain. As we feared, the crops of cotton have been most seriously injured. In some places where the planters were induced, by the expectation of a dry season, to plant their low lands and inland swamps in cotton, the fields have been inundated, and the plants have blackened and perished; even the higher grounds have suffered from the grass, which, amidst mees sant showers, it was found impossible to deattoy by the loe; and in some cases, a part of the crop has been saved, only by the abandonment of the rest.

Besides the general accounts which we have received of losses in the middle and upper country, we have precise information of injuries sus tained in the Parishes of St. Thomas, St. Bartholomewas Peince Walliam, St. Helens, St. Luke, and along the sea coast of Georgia, nearly as far south as the Atahama. From all the information we have been able to collect, we think it reduced almost to a certainty, that the present year will prove disastrous to the Cotton Planters.

STORM AT SAVANNAH.

By the schooner Dayra, we learn
that the storm was very severe at Savannah. It commenced on the 7th and lasted twenty-four hours. The crops had suffered greatly. The damage is represented to have boen very great.

KIDNAPPING.

Thompson who was convicted at the last sessions of kidnapping several negroes, was brought up on Sa turday last, to receive his sentence. In consequence of the negroes being set free by his conviction, which had cost him several thousand dollars, the court did not exercise the privilege which the law allows of exacting a fine, but committed nim to the Penit ntiary for three years. at hard labor. He is a native of Georgia, and has a large family. N. Y. Gaz.

From the Boston Centinel, Aug. 20.

SEA SERPENT. The appearance in Gloucester (Cape Ann) harbor of an uncom mon Sen Animal has been the topic of conversation and wonderment for everal days past. A number of gentlemen of information and veracity have asserted that hey have seen such an animal off and in the harbor, reposing at times on a smooth sea; and had thereby an opportunity to see and judge of its form and dimension. Their accounts, though in some instances distinular, all agree, that this animal is of the species called the Sea Serpent. It is described as having its head (like those given to serpents in prints) at times, out of water; that to some it appeared as large as the head of a horse-to others, varying, perhaps, according to distance, as that of a large dogthat its body was round like a snake's, but connected by joints, which to some appeared like a row of ten gallon kegs, and to others like barrels; that its length was est mated by some to be 40 feet, by others 80, 100, and over ,-that its motion was serpentine, erratic, and rapid for an animal of it bulk; that it had been seen lying on the sur-face of the water, with parts of its body from 6 to 18 inches out of the water, and its tail nearly on a line with its head :- that it frequently forms circles in its movements; and in its progress sometimes leaves a. wake of half a mile in lengths

Measures have been taken, and others are contemplated, for killing and exhibiting this animal. It is hoped they will succeed. The En cyclopediats have doubted the exis touce of such animals as Sea Sar pents i which have been discribed by some navigators, particularly by Egedo, as frequenting the Green-

land seas come of whom have been des robed as extending its head as high as the main top-mast of a ship, ics skin variegated like a turtoise shell, and its excrement corrosive.

The Salem Gazette of yesterday says, " We are informed that on Sunday this creature was seen playing sometimes within fifteen or twenty feet of the shore, affording a better apportunity to abserve him than had before occurred. Gentle: men from Gloucester state, that he appeared to them of even greater magnitude than had before been represented, and should judge from their own observation that he was as much as 150 feet in length, & as big roundas a barrel. They saw him open an enormous mouth; and are of opinion that he is cased in shell. The chance for taking or killing this creature seems to be small; it requires not merely the club of a Hercu'es, but the cunning contrivance of a Vulcan. We understand, however, that it is proposed to make a number of strong nets. in the hope of entanging and embarrassing him, so as to be able to get him in a situation to kill him; in which we rather wish than ex pect they may prove successful."

Corroboration .- Capt. Obear, who has arrived at Beverly, reports, that on Sunday last he put into Cape-Ann harbor, where he and his crew were astonished at the sight of a monstrous creature lying upon the water, which appeared to have the form of a scrpent.

Whatever doubts may have exist I on the subject, there are hun-Ireds who can testify to the existence of some creature of a very uncommon bulk and form, and such as was never before seen upon our coast.

The bold adventurers (says the Salem Gazette) who are fishing for the Sea-Monster at Cape-Ann, ought to be furnished with the im plements mentioned in the follow ng lines.

" THE GIANT ANGLING. His angle red made of a sturdy Oak His line a Cable that in storms ne'er broke: His hook he baited with a Dragon's tail

And sat upon a rock and bobb'd for whale.

By the following account, copied from a file of the Salem Gazette orinted in 1793, it appears that one at least of these extraordinary in habitants of the deep, has before appeared on our own coast :

Portland, Aug. 3, 1793. Sea Monster .- Captai . Crabtree, who lately arrived at Frenchman's bay, and now in this town, gives the following extraordinary account of a sea-serpent, the authentici of which may be depended on:

"On the 2.1th of June last being on my p saage from the West In dies, in the morning, having just made Mount Desert Island, distant nearly 10 leagues, I suddenly got sight of a surpent of an gnormous size, swimming on the furface of the ocean, its head elevated about 6 or 8 feet out of water, rather prone forward. That part of the boly which was out of the water, I judged to be about the size of a barrel in circumfetence, but the head larger, having some ramblance of a horse's. According to the most accurate computation which I made in my mind of his length, I think it could not be less than from 55 to 60 feet, and perhaps longer. That part of the body which was not elevated, but of which I had a distinct view several times, wastlarger than the part out of water. The body of a dark brown.

I was within two hundred yards of it dear an hour; during which time As it discovered no inclination to molest us, myself and the whole crew observed it with the minutest attention ;-nor was its attention less fixed on us. The eye were perfectly black, sharp and picting. I was so near it as to observe clearly that there were no fins or external appendages to the body; but that its motion was by the writhing of the body, like other scrpents. During the time it was with us, several flocks of birds flew near, which it eyed very narrowly. I observed in it the greatest agility and quickness of motion."

There is no doubt but this is one of two which have been seen in these parts. All accounts agree respecting their size and appearince. Two of them (perhaps the same) were once seen on the shore the Cranberry Island, but immenately took to the water on being ver seen in our seas, that we have black, were parents too, and felt as iny account of, though they have such. Being such, the decount & veen seen on the coast of Norway. his wife appeal to all men, to inte- vain for the well known voice, which

From the Delaware Gazette of 298

July. Affidavie of Stephen Dredden. Be it remembered, that on this 18th of July, 1817, voluntarily appeared before Watson Proper, one of the justices of the peace, in and for Sussex county, in the state of Delaware, Stephen Dredden, a free Nigro of Broad Creek Hundred, in said county, and being worn, doth depose and declare, That on the 20th day of June Last past, two of his children were stolen, kidnapped and taken from his house and carried into the state of Maryland, and that he doth believe from the information given to him, that they are concealed & held by one George Dashield, a Negro trader, residing on Ycomico river, at the lower ferry, unless he has sent them to the southern market. That he has been informed, & doth believe, that William Regginson of Isaac, and William Banning, and some others not necessary to name, were concerned in the offence. That the circumstances are nearly as follow: William Reggin and William Banning, each obtained warrants from a justice of the peace against deponent on pretended claims, and on the aforesaid 20th of June last, was the day for trial. That previous to said day Reggin and Banning did all in their power to impress upon deponent the absolute necessity of deponent's going to Laurel. That they would obtain judgment unless deponent went. That on Thursday before the day of trial, Sarah Moore, who lives about two bundred yards from deponent's house, came in and persuaded deponent to go to Laurel, and advised deponent's wife also to go, and said that unless she went the traders would attempt to steal deponent. The next morning (Friday) she came in very early, and again pressed upon deponent's wife to go, and said she would take the children to her house & keep them. -After nine o'clock, deponent and wife started for Laurel, and left his five children in the care of Sarah Moore-and this deponent's daughter, about nine years old, has informed deponent, which he doth believe, that in about one hour after deponent and wife left his house, she, the said Sarah, went into the woods, and when she returned she ordered deponent's daughter to put down the child, 14 months old, and leave it in the circuit the next oldest, about five years old, until she the said Sarah, deponent's daughter and two sons should go into the woods after fuel for the fire. The deponent's daughter refused, and then she took deponent's two sons into the woods and returned without them, and remained until deponent returned from Laurel, without giving herself any concern about the children, only stating to the deponent's daughter, that she had left them hunting after bird's nests. But de ponent believes his children were delivered over to Reggin, Banning, and two others, by the said Sarah Moore; because they were seen to pass the mill-dam of Mr. Quillen about that time of the day, going towards deponent's house, and they are all known to be Negro traders. Deponent's children were taken to a woods where they were concealed until night, when they were seen about ten o'clock to pass towards Maryland in possession of the partics. William Banning arrived at Laurel after the Negroes were secured in the woods; and before they could be ready for trial, were seen privately talking with George Moore, a Negro trader, at which time deponent believes the bargain was made for the vale of his children. That after the trials were ended, which was about half an hour before sunset, (and which were intentionally delayed by Reggin & Banning,) deponent and his wife started for home, where they arrived about dark, expecting to find their children safe, and without any fears about them .- But with what sorrow and anguish of soul, we found our children gone, we leave to other parents to describe. All the consulation offered by Sarah Moore, was "don't grieve about your children, it is not worth while, for you will never see them any more." The lamentations and cries we made brought our neighbours from two miles to our house, & they were unable to resis the feelings which so much excited us. They voluntarily burst forth into lamentation and shed teats of grief. Tuey were parents and had chil-

rest themselves to aid in the discovery of his lost children. One of them is named SAMPSON, and is about eleven years old, very dark, and had when kiddapped, a bad cut on his fore finger, on his right hand, and lately had his hair cut; close, The other is named JONATHAN about seven years old, and has lost all his upper fore teeth, and is also very dark. They have been kidnap. ped, and are intended for the south ern states, or New-Orleans. The deponent requests all newspaper editors in the south of Delaware, to publish this affidavit, and if it should be the means of giving information so that he can obtain his said children, he will remember them in his prayers to Almighty God, so long as he lives.

> STEPHEN & DREDDEN. matk.

Sworn to and subscribed before me. the subscriber, this 18th day of July, 1817. WATSON PEPPER, J. P.

From the North American Journal. Extract from the "Sketches of the

Scenery on the Niagara River." It was near sunset when we first visited Table Rock. We lingered there, till not a purple tint remained on the column of mist, which rose on the still air. There is such a floud of light reflected from this mass of white foam, that the falls are distinct low after every other object is obsided. On returning, our path through the wood & marsi was hardly discernible; but when we reached the top of the hill, a warm flush still coloured the west, and the evening star shed on us its brightest beam. This scene of tranquil beauty formed a fine contrast with the tremendous one we had just quitted: a contrast peculiarly grateful to our tired minds which had expanded to their utmost limits of perception and emotion Nearly a mile back of the Horse Shoe Fall, is Lundy's ake or heights, here the battle, commonly called the battle of Bridge water, was fought. It is an extensive elevat.d p am with some small eminences.

Gen. Brown having been disap pointed in the co-operation of the fleet which he had expected, changed his plan of operations and fell back from Queenstown to Chippe wa. On the 25th July, 1814, the British collecting their torces, marched up the river and were met near Lundy's lane by a detachment under Gen. Scott-an engagement immediately commenced. As soon as intelligence of this reached the camp, Generals Porter and Ripley pressed forward to his support, but General Scott gallantly sustained the conflict an hour before their arrival. The whole and was soon rival.—The whole army was soon engaged; still the British force commanded by General Riall and Drummond, was superior. The battle began about sunset, and last battle began about sunset, and lasted till midnight, and is considered the most bloody which was fought during the war. Generals Brown and Scott were severely wounded,

but did not quit the field. The eager combatants were unmindful of the departure of the day The half orbed moon was high in the heavens at its close, and shed a pale and doubtful light on the scene. Her rays were brightly reflected from the polished arms of the feat ranks of the British while broad shadows concealed the mass behind. Re nforcements arrived to the British, but the Americans could not ascertain their numbers. They opposed and cut down fresh troops, which advanced on them, but saw not and considered not the force in reserve. The enemy's artillery possessed a height of great importance; col. Miller was ordered to dislodge them. The regiment which was to to support him fell back. Still col. Miller advanced through the indistinctness of this light and shade. Bursts of fire flashed across the scene, from the mouths of those engines of destruction, and his mind collected at a glance, rapid and luminous as the lightning of the artiffery, all the information requisite for decision and execution. The height and the cannon were no longer in the possession of the British.

During this night of horror and destruction the thunder of the cannon was lost in the roar of the torrent, and the earth was shaken by a mightier force than the discharge of artillery or the trampling of the war horse, and when the battle raged no more, and the moon on the verge of the sky ceased to throw her light on the dismal spectacts, the few who escaped unburt trates of in-

military, broken only mounting of the would which succeeds the tuni had here no place. torrent, which has for

over the precipice.
This field of the buttless line ra, in certainly a spot or interest as any our cosses and Its proximity to the fall at N ra, the time at which it was form the numerous instances of mistal heroism, the general sale our troops, the superior and disciplined force, which the countered and discombinate the immense proportion of the mountain which were long. wounded which were found on beld, ofter a c instruction rares be met With

· c Atp may the The late Storm and Pris

By the mails we continue to ceive accounts of the caves a At Wallingford, in Connects

a dreadful cornado commented the forenoon of the 18th ins. ing a southwesterly course, be ing down every thing before Twenty-three buildings wereld

At Albany, the Hudson meh er than has been known for their 20 years, and inundated agrees tion of the lower part of the tin It is feared that immensequant of wheat and hay on the flately Mohawk, are washed away, orm ed by the freshet.

At New-Brunswick, N. J. and 11th and 12th inst, fell the m tremendous rain, accompanied with the rising of the waters, ever into the oldest inhabitants, T lower part of the city, contigue to the river, was under water. The damage done in the city, it said be very small. In the surrous country, a number of saw and re mills and bridges have beet injur and destroyed.

In Virginia, the rich lowers on both branches of the Pameter river, which exhibited the most tonishing growth of corn, hivelet considerably overflown, and man prehended the crop has suning much damage.

So powerful was the rain in the County of Powhatan, that and dam, built in 1704, which has been ed the storms of more than one dred years, was swept off within oak trees which had grown apont

At Petersburg, Va. considera damage has been done to sugar other goods stored in cellan Bank and Old-streets. The sa pected swell of the Appointed subjected the inhabitants of the

We understand says the N. I Mercantile Advertiser, that a brave, accomplished, but used nate General Count Lawrling, rived at this port yesterly in Europe. Our readers will re lect, that this gentlemin was cued from prison in Palis, but ingenuity of his wife, aided by noble generosity of three Edgentlemen, viz: Bruce, Hudison son, and Wilson.

> RICHMOND, Aug. 1 CLIMATE.

The rain began to fall on The day night and continued with ous intervals if light showed 9 o'clock on Friday night. A that time, it began to pas heavy torrents with few into sions, until o'clock on San-morning. Alt was the hear rain, that we have witnessed most deluging the earth, and making the old saying good dit never rains but it pourt

of this City, who returned for ginil since the great flooded inst that extensive damages suggained beyond the Potomic Farmers, Millers and others. Mill of Mr. Ford, at the confess of Occoquan River and Walt la was entirely swept off. Thebre at Occoquan remains maining A wagon and two horses were in attempting to ford Horse or a branch of the Occupant

We are informed by a grat

HOUSE FOR DOR Benjam

Thomas Henry At a meet ablicans of Frederick e following ated as prop hat county

ssembly :

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Frede Jacob . AGRICUL A meeting lanters of nd of all ot terest in th Brewer's nnapolis, o September

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A pamphle re of " De moval of th Baltimore, et manner ate. Extrac us throu eorge-town w friend wh ssession . se. We s ocure a co ion to a re

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is, Phyraday, August 2 Foderul Re ublicon Ticket:

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, Henry Keene.

At a meeting of the federal reblicans of Frederick county, held Frederick town on the 16th inst e following gentlemen were namiated as proper persons to represent hat county in the next General esembly :

Alexander Warfield. Baker Johnson, Brederick A. Schley. Jacob Baumgardner.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A meeting of the Farmers and lanters of Anne Aru idel county. nd of all others who may feel an terest in the subject, is requested Brewer's Tavern, in the City of unapolis, on. Wednesday the 17th September next, for the purpose forming an association to proote the improvement of agricul-

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rE.

A pamphlet, bearing the signare of " Decius," advocating the moval of the seat of government Baltimore, is circulating in a seet manner in various parts of the ate. Extracts from it have reach. us through the medium of a eorge-town paper. We will thank w friend who may have one in his ssession transmit it to this see. We should be glad also to ocure a copy of " Vox" in oppotion to a removal.

COMMUNICATED.

The most dangerous state into

hich a party can fall is that of ncied security; for then it is unsarded and always hable to be surused by those who may seek its erthrow. To say that the fedalists of Maryland have fallen into gross an error, would be doing justice to the sedulous and meririous portion of them, and partelarly that part confined to the astern shore, as it would be impliing them with those whose apay and inertness make it necessary at they should be reminded of e character of their old oppoats, who, no man, conversant th their subtile, indefatigable and reevering spirit, and their deadly tred to federatiam, can be so deded as for a moment to imagine, Il passively yield at the approachgelection what they so stubborncontended for at the last. Opion must be expected em; and as no ostentatious disy of it, similar to that made by en when their intentions has reasmable to make the deducn that they will exert themselves obtain, by underhand means, as, which unparallelled and open lence have failed to accomplish. To prevent this, and avoid the grace, mortification and remorse, ich would follow a surprise, let ry man who calls himself a fed-list, he on the afert to discover counteract the many f choods and misrepresentations, ich will be secretly and cunningropagated to dereive the honest marry of the state, who last so nobly performed their duty, who will this year react the a partithey then did, if the fedin, faithful to their sacred es, their country and themly tails which will be laid to rap them by their pretended nds; whose hypocrisy, like the en foot of the Arch Enemy of cannot always be concealed, will some times obtrude itself

From the Gleaner Aug. 15. The Susquehanna and its tributa-THE FRESHET. treams, have been so swelled by late rains, that property to a great amount has been destroywithin 100 miles of this place, extent of the injury, we have yet ascertained; we learn how-

the view, as it did when

democratic tyrants, in ac-

ting for their defeats at the

fall's elections, asserted that

poor men of Maryland had been

who thinks himself escure, is half

ever that several mile have been entirely washed away, and a great number of mill dams destroyed. The fine large bridge over the Tunkhamock at its mouth, went away on Saturday night, and on Sanday a portion of it rested against one of the order of the bridge now exect. the prets of the bridge now erect-ing as this place. The bridge over the Meshoppen at its mouth is also nearly destroyed. Besides lumber, deift wood, &c. which came down the river, there has been taken up household furniture and provisions. Portunately the wheat and rye harvest, which has been very good, was stready gathered in. We hear of no lives which have been lost in consequence of so sudden and onexpected fresh.

From the Trenton Federalist. On the 11th inst. a heavy rain

was experienced in this part of the country-wind cast. It continued through the day and following night and morning to fall in copious showers, so as to raise the brooks and streams to an unusual height. Considerable damage has been done to mill dams, roads and bridges. The farmers have also sustained considerable lusses by the damage done to the oats, and the hay and grass on low grounds. The Delaware has been very high nearly a week

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

On Friday morning, the 8th inst. (says the Buffalo Gazette) the President of the United States, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Brown, arrived at Fort Niagara, in the U. States sloop lones, from Sacket's Harbor. After inspecting the works at the Fort, the President passed up the Niagara, and slept at Judge Porter's at the Falls. On Saturday about woon, Mr. Monroe and Gen. Brown were met below Black Rock, by a committee of this village, who were accompanied by a number of citizens, and escorted our respected Chief Magistrate through Main street to Landon's Tavetn, where an appropriate address was delivered him by the committee, to which the President made a short extemporaneous reply-A number of citizens were introduced to the President; who, after dining at Mr. Landon's took passage in the U. States schr. Porcupine, Captain Packet, (accompanied by Com. Dexter) for Detroit.

The President, after visiting the city of Detroit will proceed immediately to the seat of government, through Ohio and Pennsylvania, having been already more than two months from Washington.

General Brown met Mr. Monroe at Plattsburgh, and will accompany him to Detroit. The gentlemen attached to the President's suite, came up on the Canadian side of the Niagara.

> From the Federal Gazette. Indictment for kidnapping a Negro Boy named John

JOSEPH PERRY | Mitchell.

This case came on for trial in the Baltimore City Court at the late July Term. On the part of the State it was proved that John Mit. chell was burn free in Pennsylvania -that he lived with a widow woman in Frankfort, near Philadelphia, with whom Perry for a short time boarded-that Perry and the boy were missing at Frankfort, & shortly after Perry was found in possession of the boy near Biltimore, endeavouring to sell him. It appeared from the declarations of Perry, that he had been to Washington with him. The persons to whom be attempted to sell him in Baltiwore, suspected the validity of his title, and therefore refused to buy. Perry stated that the boy was raised in Georgetown, by his (Perry's) mother -The Jury without leaving the box found a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced Perry to seven years confinement in the Penitentiay.

From a London paper. Many years ago while I lived at Yeoville, in Someraetshire, my advice was desired for a poor man's child, a boy 8 or 9 years of age, one of whose legs was contracted more than when a person is sitting in a chair. He could not stretch it out nor could be move it, neither could it be extended by any person with-

out an injury to the part affected.
I presdribed a relaxing liniment of which currier's oil was the principal ingredient, and ordered the part affected to be gently rubbed with it; but it was or no great ser-

boy's living without in lise of that limb, very much moved my pity is while I was considering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the glovers. of the town, brought lamb and kid skins (which were day, stiff and hard) to be soft and apple as gloves by rubbing them with a liquor made

yolks of eggs and water. his legs to be gently rabbed two or three rimes a day with the egg liquor, and, by this means, he easily recovered the perfect use of his

This egg liquor I advise to be made in the following manner, viz. Take the yolk of a new laid egg. let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness; then by a spoonful at a time add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated.

The liquor may be applied to the parts contracted, cold, or only milk warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a

This remedy I have since advised in like cases, and with the like happy success; and others to whom ! have communicated it have found the same advantages from it in like

T. LOBB, Surgeon.

From the Quarterly Review.

RILEY'S SHIPWRECK & CAPTIVITY. Sidi Hamet, who makes so conspicuous a figure in this volume, is no fictitious personage, like his name sake Sidi Hamet Benangeli; and since Riley's release, has to a certain degree redoemed the pledge which he had made at parting .-" Your friend (Mr. Wiltshire) has fed me with milk and honey, and I will always in future do what is in my power to redeem christians from slavery." Scarcely two months after this the brig Surprise, of Glasgow, with a crew of 17 persons and 3 p+ssengers, was cast away close to Cape Badajor, on the 28th Dec. 1315. when the whole, with the exception of two that were drowned, fell into the hands of the Arabs, who marched them as usual into the interior, till they met a Moor on horseback, to whom they were delivered, and who took them to Wednoon. This was no other than Sidi Hainet, who advised them to write to Mr. Willshire, English Consul at Suaza, who, having heard of the wreck, had already entered into engagements for their ransom with Sidi Ishem, the chief of Wednoon, and the principal owner of the caravan, which perish. ed, as we have related, in the D:sert. They were ransomed, and sent to England, as was also, at the same time, a lad of the name of Alexander Scott, wno was wrecked in the Montezuma of Liverpool, in 1810 as mentioned by Adams, and since. His appearance is said to have been most deplorable; though not twenty he wore the marks of advanced age.

> Charleston, Aug. 16. LATEST FROM AMELIA.

A gentleman, who arrived last evenng in a few days from the above place, has politely handed to us the following information : -

A Spanish officer from St. Augustine, as was ascertained, had found his way into General M'Gregor's camp-discovered the number of his men and the amount of his resources ; -he then departed for St. John's, where he raised a force of from 2 to 300 men, for the purpose of dislodging the Patriots On General M'Gregor's discovery of his plot, he assembled his men, laid before them in a candid manner the hopes of victory and the disasters attending defeat, and left it to their option to fol-

low his fortunes or depart. The consequence was, the greater part of his little band had left him. The General, seeing his hazardous situation, having but TWENTY men left, had his baggage and that of all his officers conveyed on board a brig. and in case his reinforcements did not arrive in time to repel the attack, he intended to depart from his newly acquired possession .--

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fernandina, to his friend in this city, dated August 6th.

" News has just reached us that we will be attacked by a party of 500 sees and Indians. Let them come on we have 118 of as fine looking men as can be we shall give a good account of them."

BED BUGS.

A solution of campher will rid bedsteads of this nauscous summer visitant.

THE REPORT AND A

By virtue of a decree of ble the Chancellor of bis By circus of a decree of the henouseble the Chencellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale on Saturday the 15th of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, in the town of Friendship, in Ampe Arandel county, if House and Lot, Formerly the property of Isaac Childs late of said county Broaned. The Jos contains one half acre, and the building is a comfortable two story frame dwelling-house, which would be made to answer for a place of business. The

to answer for a place of business. The terms of sale are—The purchaser shall give bond with approved scourity for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the Chan cellor, and on payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee is au-thorised to give, a good and sufficient

Leonard Gary, Trustee. Aug. 28.

NOTICE.

. 20 This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel A. Berry, late of Charles county, deceased. All per sons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, before the 14th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit from the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of August, 1817

Mary Berry, adm'x. Aug. 28.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court for Anne-Arundel County is adjourned until Tuesday the 16th of September next, when the members are particularly requested to at-

By order, W. S. GREEN, Clerk. Aug. 28.

NOTICE. It has been reported to me, that eight or ten years ago, my Father and Mother deceased, and as I am the only heir alive, they requested and left a certain sum or quantity of money, and their two Gold Watches, and a letter to shew the amount of the same, to be sent from England to me, in the United States of America, by a certain ship, that a certain person by the name of James Wilkinson received the mo ney in an fron chest, and carried the same to the City of Washington. If I should not get an answer in the course of six weeks from this date, I then shall bring forth those gentlemen's names that will prove the report just and true as stated above, for what is just and right every man ought to have.

TO HIRE.

Who is an excellent Washer & Iron er, and can be highly recommended for hones y and sobriety. She will only be hired in Annapolis or its immediate vicinity. Enquire at this of

Annapolis, Aug. 28

A Miller and Overseer

Is wanted by the subscriber, at the head of South River, in Anne-Arondel county, near Annapolis. Liberal wages to persons who come well reindustry. I shall be ready to receive them at any time from this date till the 25th day of December next.

JACOB WATERS. August 28, 1817.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Aune Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 5th day of September, on the farm of Captain Joseph Watkins, near the residence of Mr. William O'Hara, at 11 o'clock, for pash, five cows, two calves, a pair of valuable work oxen, one bay horse, one egan dittot tweive ewes and six lambs; also one hogshead of second tobacco, and about one third of a hogshead of crop tobacco now laying in the tobac co-house of Wm. Stenart, esq. And on Saturday the 13th day of September, will be offered at public sale, at my office in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock for cash, all the right, title, interest and estate of joseph Watkins. of and to a store-house and premises at Beard's Point; also all the interest and estate of the said Joseph Watkins, of, in and to an undivided part of a tract or parcel of land called Bessington, adjoining the farm whereon the said Watkins now resides; being seized and taken to satisfy a debt due Sarat Tyd ings, administratria of Richard Tyd-

R. Welch, of Ben. shff. A. A. County.

Five Dollars Reward:

nyed from the Rope Walk, n Amapolis, on the 17th instant a Bay HOHSE between 14 and 15 hands bigli, low in flesh, bas a swelling under the throat, the right hind foot white. The above rewest will be given for bringing the said Horse home.

BEAL HOWARD

Aug. 28.

An Overseer Wanted

A single Man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sebristy and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages, for the ensuing year, by appli-cation to the subscriber, on the North

side of Severn. JAMES MACKUBIN:

Houses & Lots For Sale.

The subscriber having been duly anthorised by the owners, offers for sale the following houses and lots in the city of Annapolis: the house and lot now decupied by Mr John Muhroe, as a Post Office, Shop, and Dwelling-The house and lot now occupied by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin as a Tavern, (being the same formerly occupied by capt. Thomas)—And the house and lot un Church street, at present occupied by Mr. Gilbert Murdoch, Persons disposed to purchase will apply to William Steuart, Esq. at Mount Steuart, or to the subscriber in Baltimore. The whole property, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, September next. at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 16th of

August 14.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION. AN ORIGINAL WORK, TO BE ENTITLED

A JOURNAL of the loss of the BRIG COMMERCE.

of Hartford (Ct.)-Capt. RILEY ; OF THE CAPTIVITY OF CAPTAIN RILEY. who was for two months a Slave; AMONGST THE ARABS:

and of the Slavery and Sufferings of the Author FOR NINETEEN MONTHS.

Among the same People ; with accounts of the MANNERS, CUSTOMS, & HABITS, DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY

OF THE ARABS.

BY ARCHIBALD ROBINS.

THE narratives and journals of Travellers, Adventurers, the Shipwrecked and Prisoners, are often told with exaggerations, and not unfrequently condemned as deceiving. other that informing the world The author of the proposed JOURNAL is a citizen of Connecticut, and one of the suffering crew of Captain RILEY. He has seen life in a sphere uncommon to his countrymen-he has endured miseries uncommon to human nature. By the blessings of a merciful Providence he has sur vived to detail his sufferings to the world. If truth will excite astonish. ment, and even occasion incredality, he cannot help it : but he is resolved to tell a plain unvarnished tale of extreme suffering-of the manners, customs and habits of the extraordinary people among whom he endured it. He will submit it to the world, hoping that the liberality of the public will, in a small degree, compensate him for his suffering, by reading the tale of it.

TERMS.

I. The work shall constitute a dnodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, to be handsomely bound. II. The price to subscribers will be

one dollar.

III. Those who procure twelve subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall have a thirteenth gratis. Subscribers on papers to be returned to William S. Marsh, Hartford, by the first day,

of October next, (Bubscriptions received at this

August 14.

A FEW COPIES OF THE Laws of Maryland, PASSED DECEMBER SESSION 1816.

May be had at this Office Price

POETS CORNER

From the Boston Gazetta. The vanity of Buston pursuits.

WHAT a shads is man pursuing, What a phantom all pursue, Still, though of t repenting, doing,

Some secret passion aways each soul. Some latent cause still moving. Each striving for some diffrent goal, Each diffrent ends approving.

In accumulating treasure

Some will always place their bliss;

And still craving with a measure,

Bow the knes to—Avarice.

Some feel a more enticing flame, Wrapt up in ancient story, Do any thing to gain a name. And wade through blood to-Glory.

Some think no sacrifice too great In "power's purple robe" to ride; Doom thousands to a cruel fate, Only to satiate their-Pride.

Teach me above such thoughts to four No such mean act to do; May I, when this "poor play" is o'er, A life well spent review.

But avarice, all thy labour's vain, Thy treasures thou must leave; And glory's wreath, tho' free from stain.

Will not avert the grave.

The haughtiest monarch on a throne His pride to earth must bow; The brightest crown that ever shone Will nought avail him now.

And all those charms of which we're proud

So transitory seem. They're evanescent as a cloud. And baseless as a dream.

'Tis then alone, Religion's power Unfailingly will save; That soothes the last the dying hour And looks beyond an grave.

AN AUTHENTIC NARRA. TIVE

Of the loss of the American brig Commerce, wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the month of August, 1815, with the account of the sufferings of her surviving crew, who were enslaved by the wandering Arabs on the great African Desert, or Zahahran; & observations Historical Geographical, &c. made during the tra vels of the Author, while a slave to the Arabs, and in the Empire of Morocco. By James Riley, late master and supercargo.

"We set sail [in the Commerce]

from the bay of Gibraltar, on the

23d of August, 1815, intending to go by way of Cape de Verd Islands, to complete the lading of the vessel with salt. We passed Cape Spartel on the morning of the 24th giving it a birth of Trom 10 to 12 leagues, and steered off to the W. S. W. I intended to make the Calands and pass between Teneriffe and Palma, having a fair wind; but it being very thick and foggy weather, though we got two observations at noon, neither could be much depended upon. On ac-count of the fog, we saw no land, and found, by good meridian alti-in the hope of their being useful to and found, by good meridian altitudes on the 28th, that we were in the latitude of 27, 30, N. having differed our latitude by the force of current, one hundred and twenty miles; thus passing the Canaries without seeing any of them. I concluded we must have passed through the intended passage without discovering the land on either side. particularly, as it was in the night, which was very dark, and black as pitch; nor could I believe otherwise from having had a fair wind all the way, and having steered one course ever since we took our departure from Cape Spartel. Soon after we got an observation on the 28th, it became as thick as ever, and the darkness seemed (if possible) to increase. Towards evening I got up my reckoning and examined it all over, to be sure that I had committed no error, and caused the mates to do the same with theirs. Having thus ascertained that I was correct in calculation, I altered our course to S. W. which ought to have carried us nearly the course I wished to steer, that is for the easternmost of the Cape de Verds; but finding the teather become more foggy toward night, it being so thick that we could scarcely see the end of the jib-boom, I rounded the vessel to, and sounded with one hundred and twenty fathoms of line, but found no bottom, and sontinued on our courses still reflecting on what should be the cause of our not seeing land, (as I never had passed near the Canaries before without

or in the night.) I came to a de-termination to haul off to the N W. by the wind at 10 P. M. as I should then be by the log only thirty miles north of Cape Bajador. I concluded on this at 9, and thought my fears had never before so much prevailed over my judgment and my reckoning. I ordered the light sails to be handed, and the steering sail booms to be rigged in snug, which was done as fast as it could be by one watch, under the immediate direction of Mr. Savage.

We had just got the men station. ed at the braces for hauling off as the man at the helm cried "ten o'clock." Our try-sail boom was on the starboard side, but ready for jihing; the helm was put to port, dreaming of no danger near. I had been on deck all the evening myself; stern and stern posts over the hawthe vessel was running at the race of nine or ten knots, with a very strong breeze, and high sea, when the main boom was jibed over, and I at that instant heard a roaring the yards were braced up-all hands were called. I imagined at first it was a squall, and was near ordering sails to be lowered down; but then I di-covered breakers foaming at a most dreadful rate under our lee. Hope for a moment flattered me that we could fetch off still, as there were no breakers in view ahead; the anchors were made ready; but these hopes vanished in an instant, as the vessel was carried by a cutrent and a sea directly towards the breakers, and she struck! We let go the best bower anchor; all sails were taken in as fast as possible; surge after surge came thundering on, and drove her in spite of an chors, partly with her head on shore. She struck with such violence as to start every man from the deck .-Knowing there was no possibility of saving her, and that she must soon bilge and fill with water. I ordered all the provisions we could get at to be brought on deck in hope of saving some, and as much water to be drawn from the large casks as po sible. We started several quarter casks of wine and filled them with sater. Every man worked as if his life depended upon his present exertions; all were obedient to every order I gave, and seemed perfectly caim .- The vessel was stout and high as she was only in ballast trim. -The sea combed over her stern and swept her decks; but we managed to get the small boat in on deck, to sling her and keep her from staving. We cut away the bulwark on the larboard side so as to prevent the boats from staving when we should get them out; cleared away the long boat & hung her in tackles, the vessel continuing to strike very heavy, and filling fast. We, howe ver, had secured five or six barrels of water, and as minimal wite-three barrels in call and three or four of salted provisions. I had as yet been so busily employed, that no pains had been taken to ascertain what distance we were from the land, nor had any of us yet seen it; and in the meantime all the clothing, chests, trunks, &c. were got us in future.

The vessel being now nearly full of water, the surf making a fair breach over her, and fearing she would go to pieces, I prepared a rope, and put it in the small boat, having got a glimpse of the shore at no great distance, and taking Porter with me, we were lowered down on the larboard or lee side of the vessel, where she broke the volence of the sea, and made it comparatively smooth; we shoved off, out on clearing away from the bow of the vessel the boat was ov r whelmed with a surf, and we were plunged into the forming surges : we were driven along by the current, aided by what the seamen calted the undertow, (or recoil of the sea,) to the distance of three hundred yards to the westward, covered nearly all the time by the billows which, following each other in quick succession, scarcely gave us time to catch a br ath before we were again literally swallowed by them, till at length we were thrown, together with our boat upon a sandy beach. After taking breath a little, & ridding our stomachs of the sait water that had forced its way into them, my first care was to turn the water out of the boat, and haul her up out of the reach of the surf. We found the rope that was made fast to her still remaining; this we carried up along the beach, directly to leeward of the wreck, where we fastened it to sticks about the thickness of handspikes, that had drifte on the

we drove late the sand by the help of other pieces of wood. Before leaving the vessel, I had directed that all the chests, trunks, and every thing that would float, should be hove overboard; this all hands were busied in doing. The vessel lay a-bout one hundred fathoms from the beach, at high side. In order to save the crew, a hawser was made fast to the rope we had on shore, one and of which we hauled to us. and made it fast to a number of sticks we had driven into the sand for the purpose. It was then tauten ed on board the wreck, and made fast. This being done, the longboat (in order to save the provisions already in her) was lowered down, and two hands steadied her by ropes fastened to the rings in her ser, so as to slide, keeping her bow to the surf. In this manner they reached the beach, carried on the top of a heavy wave. The boat was stove by the violence, against the beach; but by great exertions we saved the three barrels of bread in her before they were much damaged; and two barrels of salted provisions were also saved. We were now, four of us on shore, and husied in picking up the clothing & other things which drifted from the vessel, and carrying them up out of the surf. It was by this time daylight, and high water; the vessel careened deep off shore, and I made signs to have the mast cut away, in the hope of easing her, that she might not go to pieces. They were accordingly cur away, and fell on her starboard side, making a better lee for a boat alongside the wreck, as they projected considerably beyond her bows. The masts and rigging being gone, the sea breaking very high over the wreck, and nothing left to hold on by the maces and 6 men still on board, though secured, as well as they could be, on the bowsprit and in the larboard fore-channels, were yet in imminent danger of being washed off by every surge. The long boat was stove and it being impossible for the small one to live, my great object was now to save the lives of the crew by the means of the hawser. I therefore made signs to come one by one, on the hawser, which had been stretched taut for that purpose. John Hogan ventured first, and having pulled off his jacket, took to the hawser, and made for the shore. -When he had got clear of the immediate lee of the wreck, every surf buried him, coming many feet above his head; but he still held fast by the rope with a deathlike grasp, and as soon as the surf was passed, proceeded on towards the shore, till another surf. more powerful than the former unclenched his hands, and threw him within our reach; when we laid hold of him, and dragged him to the beach: we then rolled him on the sand, until he discharged the salt water from his stomach, and revived. I kept in the water up to my chin, steadying myself by the haw ser, while the surf passed over me, to catch the others as they approached, and thus, with the assistance of those already on shore, was enabled

All hands being now landed, our first care was to secure the provisions and water which we had so far saved, knowing it was barren thirsty land; and we carried the provisions up hfty yards from the water's edge, where we placed them, and then formed a kind of a tent by means of our ours and two steering sails. I had fondly hoped we should not be discovered by any human beings on this inhospitable shore, but that we should be able to repair our boats, with the materials we might get from the wreck, and by taking advantage of a smooth time, (if we should be favoured with one) put to sea, where by the help of a compass and other instruments which we had saved, we might possibly find some friendly vessel to save our lives, or reach some of the Euronean settlements down the coast, or the Cape de Verd Islands.

Being thus employed, we saw human figure approach our stuff, such as clothing, which lay scattered along the beach for a mile westward of us. It was a man! He began plundering our clothing. I went towards him with all the signs of peace and friendship I could make, but he was extremely shy, and made signs to me to keep my distance, while he all the time seemed intent on plunder. He was unarmed, and I continued to approach him until within ten yards.

He appeared to be about five feet seeing them, even in thick weather shore from the vessel, and which seven or eight inches high, and of

a complexion between that of an American Indian and a negro. He had about him to cover his naked-ness, a piece of coarse woolen cloth, that reached from below his breast nearly to his knees; his hair was long and bushy, resembling a pitch mop, sticking out every way six or eight inches from his head; his face resembled that of an ourangoutang more than a human being his eyes were red and fery; his mouth, which stretched nearly from ear to ear, was well lined with sound teeth; and a long curling beard, which depended from his upper lip and chin down upon his breast, gave him altogether a most horrid appearance, and I could not but imagine that those well set teeth were sharpened for the purpose of devouring human flesh!! particularly as I conceived I had before seen in different parts of the world, the human face and form in its most hideous and terrific shape. He appeared to be very old, yet fierce and vigorous; he was soon joined by two old women of similar appearance, whom I took to be his wives. These looked a little less frightful, though their two eye-teeth stuck out like hog's tusks, and their tanned skins hung in loose plaits on their faces and breasts; but their hair was long and braided. A girl of from eighteen to twenty, whoowas not ugly. and five or six children, of different ages and sexes, from six to sixteen years, were also in company. These were entirely naked. They brought with them a good English hammer, with a rope-laniard through a hole in its handle. It had no doubt belonged to some vessel wrecked on that coast. They had also a kind of axe with them, and some long knives slung on their right sides, in a sheath suspended by their necks. They now felt themselves strong. and commenced a bold and indiscriminate plundering of every thing they wanted. They broke open tranks chests, and boxes, and emp tied them of their contents, carrying the clothing on their bicks up on the sand-hills, where they spread them out to dry. They emptied the beds of their contents, wanting only the cloth, and were much amused with the flying of the feathers before the wind from my bed. It appeared as though they had never before seen such things. I had an adventure of ailk laced veils and silk handkerchiefs, the for-

mer of which the man, women and children tied round their heads in the form of turbans; the latter round their legs and arms, though only for a short time, when they took them off again, and stowed them away among the other clothing on the sand-hills. They all seemed highly delighted with their good fortune, and even the old man's features began to relax a little, as he met with no resistance. We had no fire or side arms, but creatures off with handspikes, had I not considered that we had no possible means of escaping either by land or water, and had no reason to doubt but they would call others to their assistance, and in revenge destroy us. I used all the arguto save all the rest from a watery ments in my power to induce my men to endeavour to conciliate the friendship of these natives, but it was with the greatest difficulty 1 could restrain some of tham from rushing on the savages and putting them to death, if they could have come up with them; but I found they could run like the wind, whilst we could with difficulty move in the deep aand .- Such an act I conceived would cost us our lives as soon as we should be overpowered by num bers, and I therefore permitted them to take what pleased them best, without making any resistance; except our bread and provisions which, as we could not subsist without them, I was determined to defend to the last extremity. On our first reaching the shore I allowed my mates and people to share among themselves one thousand Spanish dollars, for I had hauled my trunk on shore by a rope, with my money in it, which I was induced to do in the hope of its being useful to them in procuring a release from this country in case we should be separated, and in aiding them to reach their homes. We had rolled up the casks of water and wine which had been thrown overboard and drifted ashore. I was now determined to mend the long-boat, as soon and as well as possible, in order to have a retreat in my power, (or at least the hope of one) in case of the her necessity. The wind lulled a little in the afternoon, at losy water. when William Porter succeeded in

reaching the wreck and procured

held them together, so esten the rust, that she could be together nor support he tarning her up in order to a her bottom. I tacked her tis rogether, however as well as less which was very imperiacly as I had bad tools to work with, b my crew, now unrestrained by my anthority, having breached a cost of wine, and taken comous draughts of it, in order to dispel their sorrow, were most of them in such a state that instead of assisting me is tended to increase my emastras-ment. We however at last so the boat turned up; and found that one whole plank was out on easide, and very much aplicated by Mr. Savage, Horacet and one or in more. We allowed a little into the seams and splits knives, as well as we could, wented upon her until it was quite dick. I had kept sentinels walking with handspikes. to guard the test and Arabs had managed to rob us store of our sails from the tent, and to carry it off, and not content will this, they tried to get the other in the same way. This I would not permit them to do. They the arms, but finding it of no effect, they retired for the night, after pro-mising, as near as I could understan them, that they would not molerten farther, till morning, when they would bring camels down with them We had previously seems great men ny camels tracks in the sand, and I of course believed there were some near. One of the children had her nished us with fire, which enable us to roast a fowl that had been drowned, and driven on shore from the wreck, on which, with append pork, and a little bread and butter we made a hearty meal, listle thisle ing that this was to be the last of se provisions we should be permitted to enjoy. A watch was set of two distance from the tent, to give a alarm in case of the approach a the natives, and keep butning guard fire. This we were enable to do by cutting up some spare w found on the beach, and which me have belonged to some vessel wreck ed there before us. (To be continued.)

FOR SALE.

I will sell at Private Sale, that Tim of LAND known by the name BROWN'S PURCHASE, lying the Patuxent, and containing 251 ac more or less. It is cleemed unneces ry to give a description of the abe wish to purchase will view the an which they may do by calling on If John Davis, who resides on it. ? terms of sale, application to be ma to Messrs. Warfield & Ridgely, of the subscriber,

Absalom Ridgely. Zapapolis, August 21.

An Overseer Wanted A single Man, who can come ecommended for honesty, sobriety industry, with some knowledge farming, will meet with employ liberal wages for the ensuing yest,

application to the subscriber on PREDERICK GRAMME ZAng 21.

State of Maryland, so Anne Arundel county, Orphane Con August 19, 1817.

On application by patition of mon Plummer, jun. executored will and testament of Stephen thews, late of Anne Arandel deceased, it is ordered that be the notice required by law for e to exhibit their claims against the deceased, and that the same be lished once in each week, for the of six successive weeks in the Mer Gazette and Political Intelligent John Gassaway, Reg. Mil

for A. A. County

Notice is hereby give That the subscriber of Anne !! del county, hath obtained from the phane court of Anne Arandel con Maryland, letters testamental the personal estate of Stephen thews late of Anne-Arundel county ceased. All persons having classified the said deceased, are la warned to exhibit the sam, the vonchers thereaf, to the ber, at or before the 2d day of the man, they may otherwise by a country from all benefit of the tate. Given under my hand the day of August, 1817.

2. Philemon Plummer, fi. tah

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n Levy C aty is adjo of Septem are partic By order.

g. 28: aliebed b